The New-York Times.

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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Additional Details of the Battle of Montebello.

THE GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WAR.

ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS.

How the Shipping Trade will be Affected.

The late hour at which the files by the *City of Washington* were delivered, precluded as extended details as we desired from our issue of yesterday.

Those will we enlarge the record with additional extracts.

THE ITALIAN WAR.

The Interests of the Nationalities—True Attitude of England—The Real Significance and Aim of Neutrality.

GREAT SPEECH OF M. KOSSUTH.

A crowded public meeting was held May 26, at the London Tavern, to consider the attitude which it becomes the English nation to assume in relation to the war in Italy. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, and on the platform were, among others, Mr. W. Cowper, M. P., Mr. C. Gilpin, M. P., Mr. Deputy Salomons, Professor Newman, Professor Donaldson, Mr. White, (late M. P. for Plymouth,) Monsieur Kossuth, and Monsieur Pulszki. The appearance of the celebrated Governor of Hungary was the signal for several rounds of hearty cheers. Immediately in front of the platform were a considerable number of reserved seats, which were occupied chiefly by ladies.

The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said it was happy to be able to state that the first business which occupied the corporation of the City of London that day was the consideration of a resolution similar to the first resolution which would be proposed that evening. He had now the honor to introduce to the meeting the illustrious ruler of Hungary—[great cheering]—who as an exile in this land of freedom was watching with longing expectation for the day when the nationality of his country would be recognized, and when in the midst of a triumphant and rejoicing people he would return to his native land to resume in peace the arts which made a nation great. [Cheers.] Kossuth on entering

Mons. Kossuth, who was received most enthusiastically, then spoke as follows:

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The object, called the "Italian Question," has at last begun to discharge the electric fluid with which it was overcharged for more than forty years. It is a momentous event likely to become epochal in the history of Europe. What is the position which England ought to take in this critical emergency? Your lordship, whose opinions carry with them a threefold authority, that of an independent English patriot, that of a tried and consistent friend of liberty, and that of the exalted representative of this great commercial metropolis of the world—your lordship has mentioned the question. The position which England ought to take, and from which she ought not to depart, is that of honest neutrality and strict non-intervention. [Cheers.] I feel greatly honored in being permitted to take part in the proceedings of this evening, though I know that in my individual capacity my humble opinions can pretend to no weight with this distinguished assembly. But, though by the stormy waves of political adversity, I was cast a homeless exile on the shores of this country—the happy home of the free and the sanctuary of the oppressed—still the municipality of this great metropolis deigned to receive me as the representative of the down-trodden Hungarian nationality; upwards of one hundred cities, boroughs and corporations followed in the wake, and the liberal instincts of the people of England and Scotland vouchsafed to make me the depository of their sympathy for my native land. Thus, my Lord Mayor, it fell to my lot promptly to stand identified in public opinion with the cause of the oppressed nationalities, and the down-trodden liberty. Such being the peculiarity of my individual position, for one, I cannot help deriving corroborative persuasion from the circumstance that the conclusion at which your lordship has arrived from an English point of view is exactly the same at which I have arrived from a European point of view. [Cheers.] As an exile, as a Hungarian, as a member of an oppressed nationality, as a man identified in all his aspirations with the cause of its emancipation, I repeat, as an ardent prayer, what your lordship advanced as the well-matured vote of an Englishman—that England should deliberately adhere to the policy of honest neutrality and of strict non-intervention. [Hear, hear.] If, in consequence of this concurrence of opinions, I were to be asked whether I anticipate that the war which in fact commenced may eventually result to the advantage of the cause with which every aspiration of my heart is identified, I should unhesitatingly declare that I do anticipate much as an eventual result, provided England does not divert the wrong channel the natural course of events by interfering with the war. [Cheers.] This anticipation does not flow, my Lord Mayor, from the excitement which recent events must naturally have operated on my feelings. Adversity is a great teacher, my lord, and the lofty tenor of mine is a mighty disenchanter. I have much pondered in the last ten years of my tempest-tossed life, but in contemplation I have learned something—I have learnt not to clutch with eager impatience the floating firebrick of illusory hopes. I have learnt with calm reflection to trace the law of concatenation between cause and effect which presides over the logic of history. Taking my stand on this law, I rest my anticipations on the incontrovertible axiom that the difficulties of the oppressor may become a cause of deliverance for the oppressed. I see FRANCIS JOSEPH, Austria—the murderer of my nationality—[cheers]—the blood-stained usurper of my country—engaged in a great war. I reflect on the relative position of the contending parties, and on the strategical necessities which must develop themselves in the course of the war, and I come to the conclusion that at no distant time emancipation will be within the reach of some of those nationalities the oppression of whom by the house of Austria is the great European nuisance, without the removal of which patchwork arrangements may be devised calculated to disguise for a little while longer the dry rot of the political structure of Europe, but both a permanent peace and a settled condition of the European community are utterly impossible. Now, humble as I am, I appreciate to its full extent the royal proclamation by which her Majesty's Government have enlisted into a public pledge to abstain from taking any part, directly or indirectly, in the war which has just commenced on the Continent, and to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality. This certainly is a right move in the right direction. Condign credit is owing to her Majesty's Government for the constitutional spirit which they have displayed in observing due regard for the demands of public opinion, manifested with more than ordinary emphasis, both from the hustings during the elections, and by numerous meetings held since. So far, so good. But I cannot help to say that it is to be desired that the protected neutrality should assume the character of a genuine one, not subjected to eventual modifications, if a certain contingency should be realized. I hope that the effect of public opinion should not relax; nay, that it should be made even more explicit than hitherto, in order that no room may be left for any doubt as to the sense in which the people of these realms desire the application of the principle of neutrality to be understood, and as to the consistency with which it ought to be carried out. Neutrality is a general expression, but it implies a special meaning the bearing of which cannot be fully fathomed unless we have it clearly understood with which of the contending parties Her Majesty's Government would side if they were not to remain neutral. [Hear, hear.] Now, my lord, I do not remember to have heard of one single official or semi-official declaration which has left the impression on my mind that if her Majesty's Government were not to remain neutral they would side with Austria and France against Austria. But I have heard of many declarations forcibly leading to the inference that the alternative was either neutrality or else support of Austria. [Loud cries of "No, no."] Well, it was always universally admitted, that the best thing England was to remain neutral; but there is a limit to that; she should watch what turn events would take, and should arm in the meantime, so as to be prepared to do—what? To repel any aggression on her territories, colonies and dependencies? Of course, that should be done, that would be done, and gloriously, too. "Come, the three corners of the world in arms"—you know the rest of the proud, bold strain. But this has nothing to do with neutrality—non-neutrality; this is a question of attack and defence, and our plainest common-sense reflection will suggest that England will not be attacked in this war, if she does not rush into it herself. [Cheers.] No, it is not said that England should arm, in order to be prepared to prosecute her interests. Again, I should say in the same sense; only that "interest" is a very vague word, and very comprehensive meaning, as it may mean anything beneath the canopy of the cosmic concept. [Hear, hear.] But we have been warned of a foreseen of what it might mean. We have been told that if a French fleet should enter the Adriatic, it might be the interest of England to do—what? We have been told, and on high authority, too, that if Trieste were to be attacked, it might be the interest of England to defend it; nay, the hundred ministerial candidates for the West Riding of Yorkshire even told the electors that it might be the interest of England to protect Venice. From what? Of course, from the great misfortune of getting emancipated from the detested yoke of Austria. [Cheers.] Thus, turn it as we may, the alternative is this—either England remains neutral, or else she will be brought to support Austria. If in this war England were to depart from the principle of strict and impartial neutrality, you would be in danger of seeing the colors of England nailed to the mast of Austria—you would have the fair name of Britannia coupled to that Babylon of abomination whose power rests on a throne of conduct which, as Professor NEWMAN remarks, in his work upon the Crimes of the House of Austria, even in the ancient heathen times caused the holders of power thus gained to be regarded as self-confessed, hated, base, and deserving of no defence from men. This feature of the case, that departure from the principle of neutrality means support of Austria, should never, for a moment, be lost sight of. It will convince every true-hearted Englishman that, though the proclamation of neutrality is deserving of unreserved approbation, there is much left to be watched, to be cleared up, and to be controlled by public opinion. The important question is—What is the world to understand by the assurance that the English Government are firmly purposed and determined to abstain from taking any part in the war? Is this declaration made under the tacit proviso that England will remain neutral provided the war remains restricted to Italy? or is it meant to intimate that England will adhere to the principle of impartial neutrality and strict non-intervention, although, in the natural course of events, the area of the conflict may happen to be extended to other parts of the Austrian dominions, and the eventual issue of the complications happen to be correspondingly enlarged? I wish this assembly to come to a proper conclusion on this subject. I shall therefore, with your leave, my lord, enter on a brief inquiry as to certain preconceived views—I might well call them prejudices—which, if they are not energetically repudiated by public opinion, will be likely to drift England into the war, in spite of the prospects held out by the proclamation of neutrality. These prejudices turn, in the first place, around a radically erroneous interpretation of what is called the Italian question; secondly, around the undue regards which we hear professed on the part of England for the treaties of 1815; thirdly, around what diplomatists call the localization of the war; and lastly, around that greatest of all imaginable misconceptions, that the integrity of the Austrian empire is essential to the maintenance of the balance of power. May it please your lordship to allow me to make some remarks on each of these points.

First, as to the real merit of the Italian question. There are commotions which owe their origin to maladministration and misgovernment. These may be put to rest by seasonable concessions, improvements, reforms. But, my lord, ill-governed as Italy is, with the exception of Piedmont, the Italian question is not of this character. The problem imperatively claiming its adequate solution in the Italian question is not such or another form of government, such or another abuse or grievance, demanding such or another improvement, concession, redress. No: the Italian question is a question of nationality. And because it is a question of nationality, the first and foremost point in its practical solution is, the total and definite expulsion of Austria from Italy—[cheers]—her expulsion in such a manner that she should not be able to go back. [Renewed cheers.] Many political questions may admit of a compromise; but this is one of those which can admit of no compromise. Either Austria must be definitely ejected from Italy or else, do what the Powers of Europe may, the Italian question will recur again and again. No administrative reforms, no re-adjustment of provincial frontiers, could conjure it, and no terrorism could stifle it. Nothing short of the utter extermination of the Italians could secure the rule of Austria in Italy; and a nation of twenty-six millions baffles even extermination. Well wrote Lord NAPIER to Viscount PALMERSTON in 1846: "The Italians may be crushed, but will not be extirpated. The enthusiasm of hope will kindle, and the broken thread will knit again and again." It is from this nature of the Italian question that already, in 1846, when the Papal dominions were even worse governed than they are now—and to say this is to say very much indeed—[laughter]—the moderate liberal party—I say the moderate party—declared to the Papal Commissaries "that howsoever dreadful, howsoever insupportable were the particular sufferings of the Roman people, their questions with the Government had for them but a secondary interest—the principal was Italy—that what revolted their feelings more than anything else was, that the Papal Government had made itself the slave of Austria in Italy, and that whenever an opportunity for fighting the Austrians should offer itself the Romans would join in the fight with the energies of a wearied and indignant people, because the life of all Italy was elevated to the sentiment of nationality. It is likewise owing to this nature of the Italian question that when Venice and Lombardy had risen in 1848 the whole of Italy united in a crusade against Austria. The same nature of the Italian question explains the fact that when, in 1848, from fear lest the French might enter Italy, Austria offered to the Provisional Government of Milan the unconditional independence of Lombardy, with faculty to dispose of themselves as they might please, the Milanese rejected the offer with the declaration that they would never separate themselves from their Venetian brethren, and that they would fight not for Lombardy but for Italy. It is equally from this nature of the Italian question that we see, at this very moment, the people of Piedmont, though happy and contented with their own condition, cheerfully accept all the sufferings and sacrifices of war, waged in the most barbarous manner by the enemy—[Hear]—that King VICTOR EMANUEL having inscribed on his banner the independence of Italy, sees a great number of republicans rallying around him, just as the monarchists would have rallied round the banner of Italy if the republicans had unfurled it with a reasonable prospect of success. It is from the same cause that Tuscany threw itself into the arms of the King of Piedmont; that volunteers from all parts of Italy flock to the banner of the King; that the most extraordinary measures of rigor have to be resorted to in Naples to prevent the people from joining them; and, last, not least, to the same cause is it due that we see the French received with joy and enthusiasm in Italy. [Cheers.] Now, it does strike me that in all the transactions preceding the declaration of war by Austria there was this shortcoming in the policy of England, that the Italian question was not viewed as a question of nationality, but was viewed as one that might and should be solved on the basis of Austria retaining her Italian possessions if she would only consent not to interfere with the rest of Italy.

I shall not now enter on the task of showing that it is the strangest of all strange misconceptions to believe that Austria may be left in the possession of Venice and Lombardy, and that she could be bound by any treaties, by any arrangements, not to exert the preponderating influence of her position on central and southern Italy in the direction of that principle of unmitigated despotism, in which the House of Austria lives, and moves, and has her being. To show this I should have to refer to diplomatic documents which ought not to have escaped the attention of contemporary statesmen, but which would carry me to a greater length than I can afford on the present occasion. Therefore I will only remark, that unless it be explicitly understood throughout Europe that the maintenance of Austria in her ill-gotten Italian possessions does not enter into the intents and purposes of England, no proclamations of neutrality will preserve your country from, sooner or later, being drifted into the war in consequence of entangling alliances, for which it is manifest that mighty influences are at work. [Hear.]

It is a strange sight to see what is going on in Germany. That the German nation, which hardly ever was united in any single purpose, should appear ready to sink for once all dissensions in the determination to resist a supposed death of the French on the Rhine—this, my lord, justly commands the approbation of every sensible man. There is, however, much of a false alarm at the bottom of that agitation, as it is perfectly absurd to suppose that the French Government, having already one war on hand, could meditate an attack on the Rhine—an attack directed, not against Austria, but against Prussia and the confederated minor German States—an attack which would be sure to put a mighty European coalition in battle order against France. The fact is, that there are influences at work to turn the patriotic feelings of the German nation to the profit of the House of Austria, for maintaining their foot planted on the neck of other nationalities, which have as much right to assert, or to reassert, an independent national existence as Germany has to maintain hers. [Cheers.] But believe me, gentlemen, in spite of the prevailing excitement, the noble instincts of the German nation could never be deluded into the disgraceful part of being made the *valet de bourreau* [hangman's assistant] of the House of Austria, for enslaving other nationalities, unless it was supposed that England's Government sympathized with Austria, that England's Government thought her entitled to retain her Italian possessions, and was favorable to the idea that the integrity of her dominions should be maintained. [Hear, hear.] Unfortunately, it has been proclaimed in Parliament, by the official organ of England's foreign policy, that Austria has strong claims on your sympathy because she is kindred in race to Anglo-Saxon England. [Laughter.] Well, I am bound to remark, in all humility, that this pitiful appeal to your commiseration happens to be a very unfortunate display of proficiency in ethnographic studies. The unnatural compound of heterogenous elements, formed by a long series of usurpations, which goes by the name of Austria, is so far from being German, that, though at the last census of 1851 the Government of Austria employed both artifice and terrorism to establish for their dominions the character of German nationality, they found it impossible to raise the number of their German subjects higher than to about seven millions out of a population of thirty-seven millions. [Hear, hear.] In fact, Austria is the only Power in Europe which has no national character; it is of no country, of no race—it is just a dynasty, and nothing more; it is simply the House of Hapsburg—no, not even that; everything in that accursed house is usurpation, down to their very name; they are not Hapsburgs, they are Lorrain-Vaudemonts, rebellious crown vassals of France, as NAPOLEON I. used to style them; not they, but the Lords D'Anjou, of the House of Plantagenet, are the only Hapsburgs on earth. [Cheers.] However, since such declarations of sympathy, coupled with recognitions of the pretended rights of Austria, went forth in an official manner from the English Government, it is not to be wondered at that the impression prevails throughout Germany, and throughout the Austrian dominions, that in spite of the declaration of neutrality, England will come round by and bye, and in one way or another will find out some pretext for either directly supporting Austria or assisting Germany in supporting her. [Hear, hear.] This impression exerts such a detrimental influence on the spirit of the oppressed nationalities as I am sure every liberal-minded Englishman will lament. On the other hand, it pushes Germany into a false direction, which, if not checked in time, will, sooner or later, first entangle England into untoward combinations, and then drift her, under some eventual pretext, into the war. I think it, therefore, urgent that, while approving of the policy of impartial neutrality and strict non-intervention, the public opinion of the English nation should emphatically repudiate the idea of leading, under any circumstances, her support to Austria against the emancipation of the nationalities oppressed by her. [Loud cheers.]

I now come to the pretended inviolability of the treaties of 1815. It is the more important to have the mist of prejudices cleared away in this regard, as it can admit of no doubt that should it so happen (which God forfend) that England were to depart from the principles of neutrality it would be done in favor of Austria, in the name of the treaties, and under the pretext of the inviolability of the treaties of 1815. It is woeful to remember, my lord, that the sovereigns who, on pretence of asserting the liberties of Europe, enticed the nations to shed their blood in streams for nearly a quarter of a century, and to waste away the prosperity of generations for the preservation of dynasties, at last requited the deluded nations, at the Congress of Vienna, by selling and partering them like cattle, and by treating Europe like an allodial farm. [Hear, hear.] Thus it is that Lombardy, thus it is that Venice, the Fairy City, robbed of its glorious independence of thirteen hundred years' standing, were loaned over like a cricket ball into the grasp of the House of Austria. [Hear, hear.] These last forty-four years of Italian life, with their groans, with their ever-growing hatred and resentment, with their ever-recurring conspirations, conflagrations, revolts, revolutions, with their scaffolds soaked in the blood of patriots, with their horrors of Spielberg and Mantua, and with the chafing anger with which the words, "Out with the Austrians," tremble on the lips of every Italian—these forty-four years are recorded in history as a standing protest against those impious treaties. The robbed protested loudly enough against the compact of the robbers. [Cheers.] Yet, forsooth, we are still told that the treaties of 1815 are inviolable! Why, I have heard it reported that England rang with a merry peal when the clerk inward judge, Conscience, led the hand of CASTLEREAGH to suicide; and shall we in 1859 be offered the sight of England plunging into the incalculable calamities of a great war for no better purpose than to uphold the accursed work of the Castlereaghs, and from no better motive than to keep the accursed house of Austria safe? [Cheers.] Inviolable treaties, indeed! Why, my lord, the forty-four years that have since passed have cribbled those treaties like a sieve. The Bourbons, whom they restored to the throne of France, have vanished, and the Bonapartes, whom they proscribed, are restored. [Hear, hear.] Two changes—the transformation of Switzerland from a confederation of States into a confederated State, and the independence of Belgium, have been accomplished in spite of those treaties, to the profit of liberty; but for the rest, the distinctive feature of the cribbling process through which those treaties have passed is this, that every poor plank of freedom which they had spared has been uprooted by the sweeping hand of despotism. From the Republic of Cracow, poor remnant of Poland, swallowed by Austria, down to the freedom of the Press, guaranteed to Germany, but reduced to such a condition that in the native land of Guttenberg not one square yard of soil is left to set a free press upon, everything that was not of evil in those inviolable treaties has been trampled down to the profit of despotism, of concordats, of Jesuits, and of benighting darkness. All these violations of the inviolable treaties were accomplished without England once shaking her mighty trident to forbid it; and shall it be recorded in history, that when the object is to drive Austria from Italy, when the natural logic of this undertaking might present my own native land with a chance of that deliverance to which England bade God speed with a mighty outcry of sympathy, rolling like a thunder from John O'Groat's to the Land's End—that deliverance for which prayers have ascended and are ascending still to the Father of mankind from millions of British hearts—shall it be recorded in history that at such a time that under such circumstances, England plunged into the horrors and calamities of war—nay, that she took upon herself to make this war long and universal, for the mere purpose of upholding the inviolability of those rotten treaties, those highwaymen compacts, in favor of despotic, priest-ridden, bankrupt Austria, good for nothing on earth except to spread darkness and to perpetuate servitude? [Loud cheers.] There you have that Austria in Piedmont carrying on a war in a manner that recalls to memory the horrors of the bygone ages of barbarism—[loud cheers]—allowing her rigorously-disciplined soldiers to act the part of robbers let loose upon an unoffending population, to offer violence to helpless women, to outrage daughters in presence of their parents, and revel in such other savage crimes as the blood of civilized men curdles at hearing related, and the tongue falters in relating. [Hear, hear.] Such she was always; these horrors but faintly reflect what Hungary had to suffer from her in our late war. [Hear, hear.]

And shall it be said that England the home of gentlemen, sent her brave sons to shed their blood, to stain their honor in fighting side by side with such a Soldatesca, for the maintenance of that highwayman-compact of 1815 to the profit of that Austria? [Cheers.] No, let the people of England raise loud their mighty voice—let them thunder forth the forbidding words, "No, this shall not be;" let them give to the Government of the nation the pillar of the nation's clearly-expressed will to lean upon, remind them that they are the ministers of England and not of Austria, and fortify their natural position against the influence of foreign insidious whisperings. [Cheers.] There is danger, I tell you, men of England, there is danger before your doors. Do not blindly confide in appearances. The wooden and iron bulwarks of England went forth to the Mediterranean with sealed secret orders. What if those silent papers should have had something to do with the ship *Orion*, moored athwart the port of Genoa so as to impede the disembarkation of French troops, and refusing to move an inch out of the way? It is rumored that the indignation of the Genoese was loud; that England's naval officers were obliged to come by night ashore, as even the poorest gondolier refused to row them to their ship. What if you should hear of the recurrence of petty annoyances, maybe chance, maybe design, but at all events calculated to annoy the French and Italians, and to provoke some untoward collision, upon the ground of which you may then hear England's honor talked of in stirring variations, and, as you have been appropriately warned by the *Times*, you may go to bed one evening believing yourself at peace, and may wake on the morrow finding yourself at war? And all for the glorious purpose of vindicating the inviolability of the precious treaties of 1815! [Cheers.] Let the people's voice keep England out of war till Parliament meets. Parliament will keep her safe when it assembles. [Hear, hear.] The hustings gave a guarantee for this. But if the people relax in watchfulness, the evil of an "accomplished fact" may come between, which even Parliament may find it difficult to redress.

The third point which I have to elucidate is what diplomatists call the localization of the war. If this expression has any meaning at all, it is meant to say that the war shall be fought out on Italian territory. Well, my Lord, I apprehend that those who say so talk absolute nonsense; they have not consulted the most elementary principles of strategy. If the war is to have any issue at all, the Austrians must not only be ejected from Italy, they must be ejected in such a manner that they shall not be able to go back again. Tactical victories, without a strategical result, never have finished a war, nor ever will. [Hear, hear.] Now, in the case of the forcible defensive position of the Austrians between the Mincio and the Adige, and at a little distance beyond the Tagliamento, is the frontier line which separates Lombardy and Venice from the other dominions of Austria. Well, imagine that the Austrians, attacked in front in that famous position, despair of holding their ground, and retire behind the Tagliamento. Does England mean to say that France and Piedmont shall be forbidden to follow them? [Hear, hear.] Does England mean to say that Austria, being at war, should enjoy all the advantages of neutrality in her seas, or on her own territory?—that she has only to retire beyond a certain line, there stop, and mock her enemies, because these would be obliged, by the localization principle, not to overstep the Italian territory. [Hear, hear.] Why, this is absolutely preposterous. [Hear, hear.] We in our own war of independence ejected three armies in succession from our territory; they flew across the frontiers of neighboring Turkey, and we did not follow them from respect for the neutral rights of our neighbor. But Turkey did not disarm the ejected Austrians, as by the law of nations she ought to have done; and the result was, that they came back, and attacked us again. [Hear, hear.] How, in that case they retreated to a territory which was not their own, and, therefore, was under the rights and duties of neutrality. But in the present case it is pretended, upon the principle of localization, that Austria, though belligerent, should enjoy all the privileges of neutrality in her own seas, and on her own territory. She does not confine her means of warfare to those resources which she might draw from Italy; they would be scanty resources indeed. No, she uses every nook of her dominions, whether connected with the Germanic Confederation or not, for raising armies, and drawing every implement and supplement of warfare from everywhere. Yet it is pretended that the Powers with whom she is at war should hold her territory inviolable beyond Italy; it is pretended that she may be belligerent, but should be thought neutral too. [Hear, hear.] Again I say that is absolute nonsense. [Cheers.]

There is yet another consideration. The strategical position of Austria in the famous square between the Mincio and Adige, with its four fortresses on its four corners, one of them, Verona, not a mere fortress, but a fortified camp, capable of sheltering sixty thousand men—that position is not what it was in the famous campaign of 1796. It was like an embryo then, it is like a giant now. [Hear, hear.] And diplomacy comes with its idea of localization, and claims from France and Piedmont that they should be content with a front attack—content, as it were, with running their heads against a wall; and that they should abstain from taking the power of Austria in flank and rear, either by sea or by land, on any other point of her dominions. Why, the pretension is absolutely monstrous! [Hear, hear.] Then, what is to be inferred from these considerations with regard to the policy of England? It would be utterly vain to speculate upon what England would have to do if France were to dash at the Rhine, and occupy Belgium, or attack Germany, because no man in his senses can think that the Emperor of the French can be extremely anxious to get Prussia and Germany to turn upon him while he has Austria upon his hands. If he be attacked by them, he will, of course, defend himself, and will not be without allies I imagine; but that he should intend to attack them is an idle dream.

Therefore, you ought to consider the war such as it is: Piedmont and France on the one hand, and the House of Austria on the other; and on this ground I should ask: Are you willing to guarantee with your blood and money to belligerent Austria the privileges of neutrality for her non-Italian possessions? Are you willing to have your country plunged in war for the purpose of protecting Austria from such military operations as, consistently with the law of nations, her antagonists may think it to direct against her without Italy? If you are not prepared to do this, (as I trust you are not,) well then, do not rest satisfied with vague declarations, but go straight to the practical point, and let it be understood by the Government, that whether the battle-field be confined to the Po, or extend to any other portion of the Austrian dominions, you wish England to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality, and that you will at little vote one penny of subsidy, or sacrifice one drop of English blood for the safety of Austria in the Adriatic, on the Danube, or on the Theiss, as you would do it for her safety on the Po. [Cheers.] I think it both urgent and important, my Lord Mayor, that public opinion should be explicit in its manifestations, because I cannot forget that some distinguished members of her Majesty's Government hinted at the possibility of England flying to the rescue of Austria if that power were to attempt to defend Venice on the Adriatic.

And I say what is that Austria to you, that she should be imagined to the protecting bosom of Britannia, at the cost of your blood to be shed in streams, of your money to be spent by hundreds of millions, at the cost of bringing incalculable confusion into your commercial relations, inflicting deep wounds, it may be incurable wounds, on your prosperity, checking your progress, and arresting the course of your peaceful reforms? ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) What, I ask again, is the House of Austria to you? (Renewed cheers.) Is its existence advantageous to your commercial interests? Why, just consult the latest returns of the Board of Trade, and you will see that your commerce with small but free Belgium is nearly six times as extensive as your commerce with the big Austrian Empire. [Hear, hear.] Uruguay nearly equals it, the Philippine Islands, poor Norway, and little Greece, rank each before Austria. But I know that when the heterogeneous compound of that European nuisance is once dissolved, your commercial intercourse with Hungary alone must be ten times as extensive as it is with the whole Austrian Empire now.

Or is it true, as some have told you, that Austria is your useful ally, both faithful and true? [Laughter.] Useful, indeed! I know that Austria was the insatiable parasite of England; that she was the bottomless sack into which England poured millions from the life-sweat of her industrious people. I know that in the late Crimean war, you gave her the magnificent sum of seventeen millions of pounds; but what advantage you have got from her in return, that is not yet recorded in history. [Laughter.] I know that you have saved Austria, but I do not know that you are indebted for your safety, for your rank amongst the nations, for your prosperity, or for your freedom to her. [Cheers.] A dear ally she was to you, forsooth, only too dear. But how "useful?" That I have yet to learn. Austria your ally, faithful and true! Why, gentlemen, remember the Crimean war. Cast your eyes at the gloomy churchyard field before Sebastopol. It is faithful Austria, that pale phantom of death, that sent your heroes to die in vain on that barren field, while she stood idle by without firing a shot, without raising a finger, in return for all your considerations for her. [Hear, hear.] But if I can find no answer to the question, "What is Austria to England?" I could tell you a tale of horrors about what Austria is to the great birthright of mankind—liberty, what she is to freedom of conscience, what she is to culture and civilization, what she is to everything that good men prize. No, England cannot, England will not, load herself with the reproach of oppressed millions by stepping between Austria and retribution, for which she appears to be marked by the finger of a long forbearing but just Providence, whose ways are often mysterious.

And why, I ask, why should England plunge into the calamities of war to keep that Austria safe? One answer is given to this question which brings me to the last chapter of my remarks. It is said that the integrity of the Austrian empire is necessary to the maintenance of the alliance of power. Oh, this word, spectre as it is that cannot stand the light of common sense, this word is a terrible Moloch, to which right, justice, political morality, freedom, and the existence of nations have been immolated as so many victims. [Hear, hear.] Let it not be said that England persisted in perpetuating the sacrifice. I shall not now enter on a theoretical elucidation of the fallacies of this combative horse-dealing of balance of power, which, unlike that of the olden Furies, creates the diseases which it is intended to cure. I shall restrict myself to one remark of a practical character. Artificial states, without either organic cohesion or harmonizing cement, are an incitement to war, instead of constituting a check upon it. [Hear, hear.] Against what kind of preponderance is the Austrian empire meant to constitute a barrier? Evidently either against Russia or against France. Well, as to Russia. There are in the Austrian empire seventeen millions of people belonging to the Slavonic race; all of them discontented, because not only oppressed politically, but also deprived of national existence. Now, imagine Russia desiring to strike an ambitious blow anywhere. Will Austria be a barrier to her? Was she ever a barrier at any single moment of the past? Why, Russia need only to say, as the Czar ALEXANDER instructed Admiral TSCHITSCHAGOV to say if England found Austria playing fast and loose, "Ye seventeen millions, I let you against the oppressor of your nationality—here I am to help you;" and they will rise, and where will Austria be? This is the reason why Austria did not dare to draw her sword in the late Crimean war. Is that a barrier? Why, it is a high road inviting ambition to an easy march. [Cheers.] Now reverse the picture. Let those seventeen millions be delivered from the Austrian yoke, and they would be what Slavonic Poland was till quartered with the concurrence of Austria.

Again, as to France. On the 19th of November last, I spoke at Glasgow the following words: "In any war in which France will stand on the one side and Austria on the other, France has but to advance to the frontiers of any of the nationalities oppressed by Austria, and say, 'Here I am to help you—rise and throw off the yoke of Austria,' and they will all feel the [invitation with enthusiasm." You are just on the eve of seeing this anticipation realized in Italy. As the French advance, you can see in them new Deucalions raising up an armed foe to Austria from every stone. And you may see the anticipation, by and bye, realized in other quarters, too. If Austria held not Italy in her grasp, would an Italian question be possible? No, Austria is not a barrier; her very existence is the sword of Damocles suspended over the settled condition of Europe; it is the cavern from which the European volcano is fed. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Let Austria vanish into the gulf of eternal perdition which is yawning for her, [Cheers,] and we may yet hear, perhaps, of local revolutions, but they will remain mere domestic affairs. European wars of ambition will become forever impossible, and you will not see any longer the sweet cities of Europe drained by the keeping up of large standing armies, because the independence of every nation will find a guarantee in the independence of all. [Cheers.]

The truth is very plain, my lord. The nations agglomerated into the artificial compound called Austria certainly contain considerable elements of power; but it is a very great misconception to deduce from this fact the inference that the Austrian Empire is a powerful ingredient in what is called the system of the balance of power. [Hear.] The world has progressed, my lord. The sentiment of nationality which fifty years ago the dynasties aroused for the protection of their thrones, is strongly developed everywhere. If it be strong in the German nation, it is equally strong in the Italian, Hungarian and Sclavonic nationalities—nay, even stronger, because these are subject to foreign domination. The consequence is, that the nations which are yoked together under the strictly military rule of Austria, detest that rule. Consequently, in any war waged against Austria, one or another of them—it may be all of them—will always be found ready to join any foreign power against Austria. Those nations, emancipated from the yoke of Austria, would certainly form powerful bulwarks of Europe's independence; but coupled together by force and violence in an unnatural compound which they detest, they are not a barrier, but the vulnerable point of Europe's peace and security. [Cheers.]

I have thus endeavored, my Lord Mayor, to elucidate the four points which I beg the meeting well to consider, because it is on the view which the English nation shall take of these points, that the policy of England will eventually depend. [Hear, hear.] There is one point more to which I desire to advert. It is said that if the Italians, if the other nationalities whom Austria holds in bondage, would act alone, England would not feel tempted to intervene, but the French intervention alters the case. [Hear, hear.] It is said that the Emperor of the French cannot be actuated by any other than ambitious views—[hear, hear]—that he means conquest; and this England should not allow; nor should Italy, or the other oppressed nationalities, lend their hands for exchanging one task-master for another. [Hear, hear.] These are grave considerations, indeed, and here is my brief, plain answer to them. It is easy to say that the oppressed nationalities should act alone. Unity of will and harmony of design are not everything; action must be combined on a preconcerted plan, and before that combination can be arrived at in countries where speech is stifled, and the press is gagged, the disciplined army crushes the unorganized popular masses, and the hangman and the scaffold do the rest. [Hear, hear.] This is the key to the mystery that with a couple of hundred thousand soldiers millions of brave liberty-loving people may be held in bondage for ages. Rare are the instances recorded in history in which deliverance from oppression was achieved without foreign assistance. The United States of America had the assistance of despotic France in establishing their independence. [Hear, hear.] Even England, heroic and brave as she is, had the aid of 15,000 Dutch Grenadiers and a Dutch fleet of 500 sail when William of Orange came to the rescue of her liberties. [Hear.] We Hungarians achieved our independence without foreign assistance, but it was by foreign intervention that we were enslaved. What curious change has come on a sudden over the minds of governments and of aristocrats that they raise a hue and cry against what they call the intervention of the French in Italy? Why, my lord, for about forty years we have scarcely heard of anything else than foreign intervention against liberty. There was intervention in Spain, at Naples, in Piedmont, in Sicily, at Rome, in Modena-Wallachia, in Hungary, in Russia, in Baden, in Schleswig-Holstein, everywhere there has been intervention against liberty, and I do not know that England has ever drawn her sword to resist it. Sometimes a mere remonstrance may have been offered; but, in the case of my own dear native land, England's Government had not even a poor word of observation to offer. [Hear, hear.] Well, here at last is a case in which a chance of emancipation from the yoke of Austria is presenting itself by an intervention (if intervention it be,) and a hue and cry is raised against it, and principles are invoked in favor of oppression which were never invoked in favor of the oppressed. [Hear, hear.] It is a discreditable hypocrisy. Let Austria be replaced in the position into which the heroic arms of my nation had hurled her in 1849, before foreign intervention lifted her up from the dust, and be sure neither Italy nor her allies shall ever need any assistance; but, if England permitted Austria to be thus saved, and the rights of nationalities to be crushed by foreign intervention, let it not be recorded that, when such intervention might have turned to the advantage of the oppressed nationalities, then only was it opposed for the first time by that England which was so much indebted herself to foreign assistance for her deliverance from oppression. [Cheers.] Besides, in this case there is not exactly intervention, there is war between established Governments. That one or more nationalities may take advantage of the opportunity is, I should think, not exactly a proper reason for England to throw, Brennus-like, her sword into the scale in favor of Austria, a name synonymous with oppression, and with the murder of nationalities. [Cheers.]

What may be the special motives which induced the present ruler of France to engage in this war, I do not pretend to know, but I know what cannot be in his interest, and therefore cannot be in his intentions. It cannot be in his interest to enter on the career of a conqueror, because that would be positive ruin to him, as it was the ruin of NAPOLEON I. Nay, though that great captain was certainly an ambitious man, yet I feel perfectly certain that if he were to rise this day from his grave, with all his high-towering ambition, not even he could enter now on the career of a conqueror. At certain times, certain things are impossible; and this is one of them. Furthermore, I know that it cannot be in his interest, nay that it is positively against his interest, to aim at the oppression of nationalities. [Cheers.] It is the irreverent disregard of the sentiment of nationality which sent NAPOLEON I. to die a fettered eagle on the scorching rocks of St. Helena; it is the same irreverent disregard of the sentiment of nationality that will shatter to atoms the tottering throne of perfidious Austria. And, verily, it does strike me that NAPOLEON III. is not exactly the man to repeat the fault by which NAPOLEON I. fell. By doing good to the oppressed nationalities he may earn great moral advantage; by doing them harm he could not earn anything but ruin for himself! [Cheers.] In forming my opinions I take for a starting-point interests, not men; and knowing that in matters where so much is at stake, men are not likely to disregard their interest, I dare trust to the soundness of my conclusions. And, after all, there is some guarantee in the force of circumstances, too. Suppose—I give you as a supposition—suppose that the logical development of the present war should offer to my own nation, not an incitement to hazardous desultory riots—these I should sternly advise her to avoid—but should offer such a chance as would, with reasonable prospects, place her independence within the reach of her own determination, would you advise her to reject the chance because, under the mysterious dispensation of Providence, it would have come to her from a BONAPARTE? Why, she would be a fool to reject it. [Cheers.] Hungary cannot be made a French department; she is both too strong and too distant for that; her distance alone places her out of that danger. [Hear, hear.] And even as to Italy. Rid as Austria is by every Italian, the iron rod of Austria was strong enough to prevent Italy from organizing and arming by the nation. Thanks be the assistance of France, they can do it now. Let them be wise enough to take advantage of the occasion, and having had assistance in getting delivered from the foe, if they should not know how to secure their future independence from the friend, they would not deserve to be free. [Loud cheers.] When the fate of nations is trembling in the scale, woe to the man loving himself more than his fatherland, would allow himself to be guided in his judgment by his personal sympathies and antipathies rather than by what he owes to his country. I love my fatherland more than myself—more than anything on earth; and, inspired by this love, I ask one boon—only one boon—from England, and that is, that she should not support Austria. England has not inter

POSITION OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

The positions of the allied armies, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Times, are now as follows: Prince Napoleon and Canrobert towards my left flank. There is, of course, a constant marching of troops and provisions between the two armies; but the main body of the French army is at this moment in the neighborhood of Marengo, with its left resting on the Bormida, and its right on the Scrivia. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, head-quarters have been removed to Voghera, with a force, which is almost impossible to calculate there, even at this moment, but which does not fall short of 40,000 men. Almost all the troops of the Imperial Guard are now at Alessandria. On that memorable day the head-quarters of Marshal Canrobert will be established at Torre del Fure, and those of Count Clary, which have occupied Casteggio, at Voghera. The Emperor will be at Casteggio, and Castelletto. This is to be regarded as the extreme position of our right wing.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

—I will speak of you on the movement of troops on the railway. They are incessant. The locomotives are kept at work day and night. Between 20 and 30 are at work on the line between Genoa and Alessandria, and between Alessandria and Novara. The supreme direction of the whole is in the hands of Count Cavour, who is found at his post at all hours of the day and night. The supreme direction of the movements of the French army is in the hands of Count Persigny, who is found on the same duty at Alessandria. It is an opportunity which I have long desired to have of expressing my admiration of the manner in which another great German power is placed on the defensive. Prussia has mobilized her army corps on the Rhine, and has concentrated 200,000 men on the left bank of the river. Austria has not moved a man, and yet she has 200,000 men on the Mincio, and 100,000 in Bohemia

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 8 to 9, 20, 22, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 to 58.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Special Term.—Nos. 29, 43, 44, 51 to 54, 56 to 58.

COMMON PLEAS.—Special Term.—Nos. 1007, 1043, 1053, 1047, 2047, 2051, 2127, 1705, 1606, 1693, 1691, 1945, 1943, 1965, 2017, 2105, 1909, 1859, 1961. *Part II.*—Nos. 1493, 1559, 705, 2037, 1515, 1235, 1781, 1874, 1856, 1222, 1803, 1826, 1035, 1705, 1906, 1, 956, 1000.

COMMON PLEAS.—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111,

The New-York Times.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Il Poliuto.

BOWERY THEATRE—Fra Rivals.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Ours and Still.

WINTER GARDEN—The Toreador Girl.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Rebel Colonel—O'Neil the Great.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Tycoon—King's Gardener.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Same.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Negro Minstrel Performances—Ethiopian Drama.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Entertainments—Banjo's Fun Mart.

ICE PALACE, Broadway and 12th-st.—Refreshments and Games.

PALACE GARDEN—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[Table of mail closing times omitted]

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 A. M. Letters designed for delivery by mail to "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 7 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland mail via Kansas."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Yesterday morning the President and Secretaries THOMPSON and FLOYD returned to Washington from their visit to North Carolina, and a Cabinet meeting was immediately held for the discussion of Mexican affairs, at which it is understood the President declared his intention to let the whole subject lie over until the next meeting of Congress, except as to the protection, so far as possible, of American interests, at all points accessible to our war vessels.

A horrible poisoning case has just come to light at Montague, Sussex County, N. J. A Doctor named WICKHAM induced a man named COTE to have his wife's life insured, and as she was to be confined in a short time, they arranged that she should be poisoned during her sickness, and that the insurance money should be divided between them. Dr. WICKHAM, however, chanced not to be present when she was confined, and another physician was called in, who left the mother and child doing well. In about a week WICKHAM called, and took occasion to administer something to the woman, who died in twenty minutes afterwards. After she had been buried, it transpired, through the investigation of the Insurance Company, that WICKHAM had given her a large quantity of arsenic. The husband confessed the whole transaction. WICKHAM, at last accounts, was at large.

The case of Judge WAYROUS will be brought to the attention of Congress again at the next session. The State of Texas is preparing to prosecute the charge against him. It is alleged that Government records prove that the Judge was appointed by President POLK through the influence of parties implicated in Texas land frauds.

Another effort is being made to improve the mail communication between New-York and New-Orleans. The representatives of several of the Southern railroads have been in consultation at Washington with the Post Office Department, and are now in Philadelphia, where they design to-day to meet representatives of the lines between New-York and Washington, for the purpose of arranging the terms and schedules for carrying the mails with certainty, and with an increased rate of speed.

In the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the bill of W. E. AUSTEN & Co., for stationery furnished the different Boards, amounting to $5,800, was allowed. The Commission appointed to superintend the erection of the new City Hall reported that the sum of $250,000 was altogether inadequate for the work; that counsel had advised them it would be illegal to undertake the erection of the building in sections, calling for subsequent appropriations, as they should be deemed necessary, and that they could take no further action until the Board of Supervisors had taken measures to secure a larger appropriation. The communication was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The second inquest on the body of FANNY DEARE, the actress, was held, yesterday, at the Coroner's office, in Bay Ridge. Her immediate relatives were examined as to the state of feeling existing between herself and her husband, HALSEY, previous to her disappearance, and as to the circumstances which, in their opinion, may have led to her death. No positive testimony as to the direct instrument to the deed was elicited, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death by accident."

Hon. GEO. BANCROFT delivered an address, last evening, before the Historical Society, on the Life of JONATHAN EDWARDS, the celebrated New-England theologian. Appropriate notice was taken of HUMBOLDT'S death. A very large audience was in attendance.

The River, yesterday, won the great four mile race at Eclipse Course. *Bill Dearing* came in second boat, and *Slasher* and *Eagle* were distanced. There were about 4,000 people at the Course. An extra race between *Agitator*, *Glencoe* and *Daphne* was won by the former. The time was not extraordinary.

The Court of Appeals commenced its session at Albany yesterday. Immediately after the opening of the Court the death of NICHOLAS HILL was announced by JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Esq., who delivered an eloquent eulogy on the deceased. The Court subsequently made an order expressing sympathy with Mr. HILL'S family, and directing the proceedings to be entered on the records of the Court.

The Court of General Sessions was busily occupied yesterday. On Recorder BARNARD taking his seat on the bench, a Grand Jury was sworn, and the Recorder delivered a brief but able charge. Some pleas of guilty, to minor offences, were received, and sentences delivered. PATRICK ROLAN was then tried for a felonious assault, with a hatchet, on his wife, JULIA ROLAN, with intent to kill. The assault occurred on February 2, the cause being jealousy. It was evident that the prisoner's provocation was great, and the jury, in convicting him, recommended him strongly to the mercy of the Court. The Recorder sentenced him to two years in the State Prison. JOHN MCDONALD was tried for the murder of his brother, MICHAEL MCDONALD, on April 22. The details of the case, of which a report will be found in our law intelligence, together with the testimony of Dr. RANNEY, proved to the satisfaction of the jury that the prisoner was insane. He was sent to the Lunatic Asylum by order of the Court. SANCHEZ, the Spanish negro, is to be tried to-day, for the murder of his father-in-law, in Sullivan-street, in January. The Recorder has a busy time before him during this session of the Court.

Yesterday, 1,000 bales Cotton changed hands, including Middling Uplands at 10¾c. ₩ lb. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour at essentially unchanged rates. Grain was very lightly dealt in. Coffee and Molasses were quiet. Sugars attracted more attention. Pork was in good request at improved prices. Lard and Beef were heavy and languid. Common Rosin was actively sought after, and was very firm. Rice and Tobacco were inactive. Freights were dull.

A KILLING FROST.—The chilly nor'-wester o Saturday night, which suddenly swooped down upon us, as full of icy particles as though the opposite side of the North River were a mer de glace, was a sufficient warning of damage done to the crops in the West. But the actual harm done by this sudden blast appears to have been much more disastrous than could have been anticipated. The injury to the crops, and even in some cases, to the hardier kinds of fruit growers to have extended from Canada West as far South as Cincinnati. But the point of greatest cold seems to have been the neighborhood of Buffalo, where nearly every kind of vegetation, according to the reports, has been destroyed. In the environs of Cincinnati, where the prandes of the vintage was most encouraging, the grapes have suffered severely, and all through Ohio and Northern Indiana, not only the corn, but the wheat and the potatoes have been seriously injured. In some parts of Western New-York the ground was frozen, and at Williamsville it is reported that ice formed of the thickness of a quarter of an inch. Reports of similar disasters come from Canada; but the effects of the frost do not appear to have extended east of Cayuga Bridge. Several days, of course, must elapse before the real extent of the disaster can be accurately ascertained. The whole tenor of the intelligence from every part of the Union in relation to the growing crops has been so glowing, and so prophetic of a splendid harvest, that news of a different complexion might naturally have been anticipated to act as a tonic on the market and prevent the prices of grain from receding; and it is quite possible that some of the reports which have already reached us may have been considerably exaggerated to suit the purposes of speculators. But we fear there is too much truth in many of them. In Canada, however, it is stated that the frost has killed the weevil without killing the wheat, thus producing positive good; and in Southern Illinois the wheat harvest had already commenced. Among the disasters at Buffalo, the papers of that flowery region loudly lament the loss of their dahlia crop, and "a kill of *lilia lancifolia*."

The effect of this severe frost has not yet been perceptible on the Corn Exchange. The prices of grain having failed to advance, although private dispatches from the West have given reports not less discouraging than those which have been published.

Kossuth on the War.

We make room in our columns to-day for the very striking and elaborate speech delivered by KOSSUTH at the London Tavern, on the 20th of May, before a public meeting, "called to consider the attitude which it becomes the English nation to assume in relation to the war in Italy," and presided over by the Lord Mayor. This speech is, in many particulars, worthy of special attention. In the first place, it embodies a most clear, eloquent, and admirable exposition of the actual interests now at stake in the Italian war. The celebrated Hungarian orator of 1848 was himself again in drawing the picture of Europe as she stands to-day in the dawn of the great contest between the ideas of nationality and independence represented by the arms of France and Italy, and the idea of legitimacy and compression incarnated in the policy of Austria. As a masterly sketch of the causes which have led to the present conflict, of its elemental conditions, and of the issues to which it may rationally be expected to lead, this speech of KOSSUTH can hardly be commended with too much warmth. It is calm in statement, although it glows with the natural feeling of a patriot who thinks the hour of his nation's deliverance, after ten years of sad and silent expectation, may be at last about about to strike. It analyses the action of the English Government in the crisis, with a forbearance which detracts nothing from the scathing force of the suggested sarcasm. It deals with the prejudiced and passionate notions of Southern Germany from an elevated and catholic point of view, which enables the reader to recognize their origin in national feelings not altogether to be condemned, while he cannot fail to see how fatal their consequences might easily be to the welfare of Germany herself as well as of the rest of Europe, were they suffered to have their full and angry course. And it sets forth the reasons, founded upon a considerate study of his own personal and dynastic interests, for supposing that NAPOLEON III. must really mean what he says when he declares that he draws the sword not for the *conquest, but for the liberation of Italy*. As the testimony of a statesman who has been the ally and friend of all the most advanced democracy of Europe for years, the frank and sensible language used by KOSSUTH on this point, affords a wholesome contrast to the frantic fury with which a knot of financial fanatics, through their organ, the London *Times*, persist in reiterating the foolish outcries of half a century ago. It is quite natural that, as the correspondent of the London *Globe* writes under date of May 22, the oration of the Hungarian leader should "be devoured in Paris as a full reply to the thousand imputations against the French Emperor since the 1st of January." KOSSUTH has at least this great advantage over those who interpret the signs of the times in another sense, that he draws his inferences from interests which all men can judge of and weigh for themselves, while those who differ from him are forced to bear out their views of the policy of France by hypothetical assumptions of what they aver to be the "intentions" of the French Emperor. But the intrinsic excellence of KOSSUTH'S oration is not its only claim on the public attention. It indicates the growing probability that Austria may ere long find herself forced to sustain on her Eastern frontier, a struggle still more desperate and deadly than that which she is now waging in the South. A great change has indeed come over the face of things in Hungary since the armies of Russia saved the crown of ST. STEPHEN to the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine.

The cruelly astute policy of SCHWARZENBERG has been carried out with such success as to entangle the Magyar population in a network of new proprietors and new colonists favorable to Austrian centralization, and careless of old Hungarian rights. But the indomitable spirit of the proud Hungarian race still burns with the ancient fire, and time has not so well consolidated the work of the oppressor, that a vigorous revolt of the oppressed, especially if seconded by the arms and the goodwill of great empires hostile to the Austrian sway, may not in a little while undo it all and bring it to the earth. As an open publication made in the face of Europe of a deliberate purpose to organize such a revolt, the speech of the Hungarian Ex-Governor] becomes a political fact of the first importance. Nor is there less significance in the circumstances which attended its delivery. It was spoken in the presence of a crowded audience, representing the wealth and weight of the commercial classes in the British capital. From that audience it received pregnant evidences of applause and sympathy, and the neutrality which it recommends for England, a *real* neutrality, unstained with such audacious partiality for the cause of Austria as the Derby Government has so shamelessly and so senselessly avowed, was virtually indorsed by the meeting as the wish and the will of the City of London. In this respect, the meeting of the 20th of May may fairly be regarded as the most effective demonstration yet made in England by the more influential middle classes of English society, in favor of that Italian cause which the "leading journal" of England and the English Ministry have been so earnestly bent upon blackening and misrepresenting in the eyes of their countrymen. The very serious blunders in relation to matters of fact into which the "leading journal" has been seduced by its desperate devotion to the Anti-Napoleonic cause, have unquestionably contributed to open the eyes of intelligent Englishmen to the absurdities—and the worse than absurdities—in the name of which English opinion has been asked to abandon the leadership of liberal Europe to France, and to put England into a position equally paltry and perilous. The mistakes of the Ministry in regard to the commercial aspects of the case must also have their effect in the same sense, and the voice of London City will hardly have been raised in vain. When the Government of Lord DERBY shall be forced in full Parliament to state its reasons for arming England so suddenly, and at so great an expense, from shore to shore; and to explain its course in respect to Tuscany; and to make public the real condition of its relations as well with Russia and Prussia as with France, it is quite probable that England may be awakened to a full sense of her situation; that she may recognize the shallow character of the devices which have duped her into suffering herself to be made the tool and so nearly the accomplice of Austria; and that she may put forth her true national character with an energy which shall expel the intriguers of the Court-faction from power, and enable her to protect her proper position in Europe without encroaching to the passions of a German ally, or wantonly insulting the rulers and the people of the great Empire with whose alliance she has trifled so madly.

England in Mexico.

The excessive servility with which the British Minister at Mexico has played the spaniel to the Reactionary faction, has at last extracted a growl from the observant watchdogs at home. The London *Times* thinks Mr. OTWAY wholly in the wrong. It points to the American recognition of JUAREZ as a precedent which the British Government cannot too promptly adopt; and in the repression of MIRAMON and ZULOAGA, and their respective and personal followings, and in the disarmament of the Church, discovers the only plan of redemption for Mexico. It is no reason for taking exceptions to sound sense that it comes late upon the field. Still less can we quarrel with the causes which give occasion for its display. What matters it to us if, in its renewed Anti-Gallican zeal, the *Times* shudders at the strict subordination and absolute submission of Mr. OTWAY to the pleasure and the policy of M. DE GABRIAC, the French Envoy? What if it looks with vexation and distrust on the conspicuous part played by the French squadron before Vera Cruz, and yearns for a restoration of independence to British diplomacy in Mexico and elsewhere? The result to ourselves is no wise modified by these petty considerations. It is enough, for any purpose which the American people may cherish, that England desires to substitute an *entente cordiale* with the United States, in regard to Mexican affairs, for her previous subserviency to the notions of the Minister of France, and that thus the final blow promises now to be struck at the miserable political profligates who for two years past have played at hazard with Mexican interests and foreign rights, but with all the Foreign Ministers, save our own, for backers and stakeholders.

For all immediate purposes, however, unless the proposed recognition of the Constitutional Government be attended by a withdrawal of that unfriendly financial policy which impoverishes its exchequer, no practical result can be expected to follow from any change in the existing relations between Mexico and Great Britain. The ruinous tariff imposed upon the trade of Vera Cruz by menacing men-of-war's men last December, and the extraordinary terms dictated to the Liberals touching the collection and disposition of the Customs' revenues, must be suspended at all risks, even at the risk of offending John Bull. It is barely possible that the extremely amiable temper towards ourselves which that sulky impersonation of the British commonwealth is now disposed to cultivate may lead him to listen to any friendly suggestions which we may have to make on this topic; but the supposition is rather sanguine. British relations with Mexico are strictly pecuniary. They are controlled not by the sentiments of the British people, but by the sensitiveness of British creditors. To ask any relaxation of that mortal grasp which Lord MALMESBURY, as a bum-bailiff deputed by the money-lenders of Lombard-street, has fastened upon the shoulder of our neighbor, is therefore to indulge in an extravagance only equaled by the fanaticism of those who hope for justice, and clemency, and liberty in Europe under Austrian auspices. We can only have a good understanding with Great Britain on condition of our connivance in the unjust and extortionate system of diplomacy dictated by her bondholding subjects. It is not then worth considering whether the projected Anglo-American alliance in Mexico may not be wisely postponed just long enough to permit the Mexican Liberals to release themselves from the deadly grasp now fixed upon them, and to take breath, as a preparation for the cordial embrace which England is ready to offer at a word from us. Would it not be prudent for this Government to intimate, as quietly as may be, to President JUAREZ, the propriety of revising all existing commercial and financial arrangements at Vera Cruz, without any regard to recent British dictation? What the Mexican Liberals want, is not soft words, but hard money. Those are their true friends who will put them in the way of filling their coffers and taking care of their enemies after their own fashion.

THE PRINCESS HARRIET ON THE HUDSON.—Monday was a gala day at West Point. The venerable walls of Fort Putnam must have thrilled with a strange sort of notion that the old royal days had come back once more; that the King was enjoying his own again; and that a royal daughter of his royal house was on her "progress" through the land.

For on Monday afternoon the telegraph roused all the gallant young Cadets into enthusiasm with the news that the national vessel *Harriet Lane* was on her way up the Hudson with the lovely lady whose name she bears, and a suite of faithful squerries. Escorted by General WARD, of this City, Colonel HARDEE, of the Federal army, and a select staff of knights and gentlemen, the niece of the President was carried in triumph up the river to visit the Military Academy. Salutes welcomed the arrival of the steamer with its precious freight; the Cadets in martial array were passed in review, as the militia at Aldershot might be by Britain's Queen; the honors of the place were honorably done by the brave who preside over its destinies; and after a delightful excursion the company returned to the Navy-yard at Brooklyn on the same night.

We chronicle this expedition with real pleasure, as an indication that we are not to be wholly given over to the debasing tendencies of that extreme democracy which inspires the conservatives of England with so vivid a horror of our deleterious example.

We may now be allowed to hope that when Mr. BUCHANAN cleanses his hands in a public railway washbowl, and performs his toilette on a railway platform, in preference to the privacy of a secluded apartment, he is merely gratifying his own personal instincts and indulging in his own personal habits, and not at all establishing a principle inseparable from the existence of free institutions. The regal style in which the *Harriet Lane* was put at the service of her accomplished namesake proves that the President knows how to respect the dignity of his office, and that the slightly slouching personal tricks, of which so much has been made by the enemies of republicanism, were merely the expressions of his own will and pleasure. JAMES I. of England was a dowdy, without being a Democrat; and there is really no reason to suppose that in the case of JAMES III. of America any more intimate connection exists between the ways of the man and the views of the President. The princely entertainment of a public ship for the service of the President's family says more for his political tendencies than volumes of platform speeches, or days of public ablution.

THE SUMMER OPERA.—Austria is famous for her diplomacy. A casualty overtook her forces at the Academy on Monday night. There was a postponement and the promise of a retreat. But Mr. STRAKOSCH instantly covered himself with a programme of superb and dazzling mystery. The diplomatic mistrust of the Austrian having thus accomplished a victory, the balance of the week will, of course, be devoted to a species of musical rejoicing. Opera to-night, to-morrow, on Friday and on Saturday. Singers on a war footing, and the public expected to pay the war tax. It is clearly impossible for prima donnas of reputation to settle their hotel bills, or for agents to emancipate themselves from fatal legal attachments unless the public *does* pay.

And, really, Mr. STRAKOSCH merits all that he asks. He has brought us an excellent company—Signorina CORTESI, herself alone a host, leading back BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and the rest—and he has conducted the season so far with energy and liberality. The weather has been against him—the stars in their courses have fought against STRAKOSCH—but he has not been without a fair proportion of appreciative and profitable support from the *habitués* of the Academy. At this time of the year a manager is very apt to resemble a boat between two currents, and, doubly drifted, to come to a stand-still. The City people move out, and the country people move in; the population is so much on the move that it loses sight of the opera-house and of every other place of amusement. It is too busy to take its pleasure. A few weeks later managers will have other and more easily-delighted audiences. Those who are not of the migrating kind owe to Mr. STRAKOSCH to lend him their assistance now. A company so thorough and complete should not be allowed to suffer through a base consideration of balmy breezes, country rides, strawberries and cream and other non-Metropolitan products, which yield but a brief and idle joy.

Death of the Ban Jellachich.

By a curious coincidence, the steamer which brings intelligence of the reappearance of KOSSUTH as a director of the public opinion of England, also conveys to us the tidings of the death of KOSSUTH'S old enemy, the Ban JELLACHICH. The Ban had long been laboring under a disease of the chest, which caused his death at Agram, in Croatia, about the 20th of May.

JOSEPH BARON VON JELLACHICH, Ban of Croatia, Sclavonia and Dalmatia, was born Oct. 16, 1801, in the fortress of Peterwardein. His father was a Lieutenant Field-Marshal in the Austrian service, and died in 1810. At the age of nine years, JELLACHICH was presented to the Emperor FRANCIS, who noticed him favorably on account of his quick and bold answers, and placed him in the Military Academy of the Theresenm. At the age of eighteen, having completed his military education, JELLACHICH entered the Austrian cavalry service with the rank of sub-lieutenant; in 1831 marched to Italy, remained there four years, returned to Croatia, and was for some time engaged in the bloody warfare on the Bosnian frontier. This was the beginning of his long military career. In 1837, he was made a major in Archduke RAINER'S regiment; in 1842, was promoted to a colonelcy, and figured at the battle of Pastrid. During this time he observed with a watchful eye the course of political movements, and seized the occasion of the troubles which preceded the outbreak of 1848 to advance his own ambitious interests. The Croats, cherishing the idea of their distinct nationality, and consumed with jealousy of the rising power of the Magyar, listened with extreme readiness to the fiery appeals of JELLACHICH in opposition to the Hungarian sentiment. Working artfully upon their national prejudices, JELLACHICH succeeded in persuading them to send an embassy to Vienna to declare their readiness to defend the integrity of the Empire in the troubles which were then beginning to arise, and to this offer was joined the prayer that JELLACHICH might be appointed their Ban. The prayer of the Croats was granted; JELLACHICH returned to the South as Ban of the Three Kingdoms, Privy Councilor Field-Marshal, and Commander-in-Chief of the Banat, and the Warasdin and Carlstadt districts. His influence rapidly increased, and he was entirely unscrupulous in the methods adopted for enforcing his authority. The Hungarians soon had reason to experience the deadly animosity of JELLACHICH and his Croats. They believed that his appointment as Ban of Croatia without the knowledge of the Hungarian Ministers—whose assent they contended was necessary to give validity to the appointment—was but a means of attaining the end at which the Austrian Government aimed, viz., a breach with Hungary. Yet, to avoid causes of difference, the Hungarian Ministers acquiesced in his appointment, and invited the Ban to put himself in communication with them. JELLACHICH replied to this invitation by declaring that the constitutional connection between Hungary and Croatia had been totally changed, and forbidding Croat magistrates from holding any communication whatever with the Hungarian Government. A mandate was issued ordering the Ban to repair to Innspruck to answer for his conduct; but the insincerity of the Austrian Government in ordering this examination was fully manifested by the result. It was the suggestion of the Archduke JOHN that a middle course should be pursued; the Ban was neither censured nor praised; he was permitted to address the Emperor in a long harangue, and he shrewdly contrived to gain the goodwill of the House of Hapsburg by declaring his devotion to its fortunes. The fate of Hungary was fro'mthat time fixed. The Ban returned to his own country, stronger than before, and soon appeared as the leader of the forces opposed to the Hungarian patriots. He invaded Hungary, but was beaten at the battle of Valencse, and was forced to retreat. The defeated troops fled in the direction of Vienna, and joined the forces under WINDISCHGRATZ. The allied armies then reentered Hungary, and began the war, which was continued through two bloody campaigns, and ended with the intervention of the Russians. At the termination of the war, however, the Croats made the discovery that while the Hungarians had been beaten, their own liberties had been bartered for the favor of the Austrian Court, and their reverence for the Ban was suddenly turned to hate. The Ban lay under the suspicion of having betrayed his people, and never fully regained his popularity.

At the close of the war, JELLACHICH returned to Agram, and was reinstated with the dignity of Ban, and the military command of the Sclavonic provinces. His first leisure moments appear to have been devoted to the muses; for in 1850 he published at Vienna a volume of poetry (*Gedichte*,) which the critics pronounced to be abounding in grace and sentiment. When the Montenegrin war broke out in 1852, he was intrusted with the command of the Austrian Army of Observation upon the Lower Danube; and held a high military position in the Austrian forces during the Crimean war. Since the reëstablishment of peace, however, he had fallen under the suspicion of the Court of Vienna; had lost all marks of confidence; and spent his closing days under the weight of Imperial displeasure.

DEATH OF FANNY DEARE, THE ACTRESS.

SECOND INQUEST.

Testimony of her Brother, her Sister, her Mother and her Servant-maid.

VERDICT OF DEATH BY ACCIDENT.

DISCHARGE OF THE PERSONS SUSPECTED.

The second formal investigation as to the cause of the death of FANNY DEARE, whose body was found floating close to the beach at Fort Hamilton on last Sunday afternoon, began and ended yesterday at Bay Ridge. The interest or curiosity which the discovery and identification of her remains excited throughout the neighborhood, in the first instance, appeared to have completely subsided, save so far as her relatives and those more directly concerned in the result of the inquest, were affected by it.

The little room which formed one of the wings of the Coroner's grocery store, with its coarse deal wainscoting and ceiling freshly whitewashed, was barely filled. It was only after a protracted delay that the straggling jurors, the straggling reporters, and the small contingent of aimless passers by who made up "the Public," were positively led to understand that the proceedings were about to begin. Two meagre groups who were congregating outside, and the small crowd of inquisitive gentlemen who had been for some time indulging themselves variously within, made a demonstration, which for the limited apartment became monstrous, which contained an improvised bench, several chairs and stools, a solitary lounge, and two tables, the largest of which was of course instantaneously monopolized by the "gentlemen of the Press."

The names of the jurors are George T. Ball, (the foreman,) J. R. Bennett, J. B. Wardell, Martin Bennett, Walter Smith, and Wm. H. Boyle.

In the course of the proceedings there were present Mrs. DEARE; her daughter, EMILY A. ANDREWS; her three sons, one of whom was accompanied by his wife; MARY LYONS, who was the servant-maid of Mrs. HALSEY; and Mr. HALSEY himself, in charge of Mr. Deputy Superintendent FIELD. Mr. WM. CHASE attended as counsel on behalf of Mr. WARD, who was also present; Mr. WM. H. ADAMS appeared as counsel for the family, and Mr. FLOYD represented the husband.

TESTIMONY OF MR. TENNYSON.

The first witness called was Mr. WM. D. TENNYSON, who, in answer to the interrogatories of the Coroner and several of the jurors, answered as follows:

Question.—Where do you live? Answer.—In West Fourth-street.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Halsey? A.—Yes, Sir.

Coroner.—I wish you would state to the jury what you know of this case, particularly.

Witness.—In regard to what particulars?

Coroner.—In regard to when she went away, and at what time of day.

Witness.—I was not home then, and I could only tell that from hearsay.

Q.—You don't know anything about that? A.—I don't know of my own knowledge at what time she left the house.

Q.—Who does know? A.—My mother knows, and my sister knows.

Q.—Does the brother who is here know? A.—No, Sir; the only thing that I could say in the matter is that there were some facts that Mr. Halsey told me in a conversation about going to find a place to shoot snipe; I don't know whether that would have any bearing on the case; if it has, I will state it.

Coroner.—No, I think not.

After a consultation with Mr. Anthon, the Coroner informed the witness that he might make the statement he had suggested.

Witness.—On the morning of the 27th I was walking down Broadway in company with my brother, Mr. Charles T. Deane, when a conversation arose relative to snipe-shooting; Mr. Halsey remarked that he would like to know a place where there was snipe-shooting; I made the remark that I should also like to know a place; the result of it was that he was to find some place where we could all get guns, and go and have a day's sport; he said he would, and that he thought that along the shore of Long Island, there being some low ground there, there might be some good snipe-shooting; to the best of my recollection, on the 28th, I asked him if he had found a place, and, also, to the best of my recollection he said that he had rather that he had been down on the shore as he had not found any place that was good for anything; I think on the Tuesday following, the 31st July, he made the remark that he had found a place where there was good snipe shooting in July; he said it was in New-Jersey; that is all I have to state about that matter; I would state that on the 28d he was out all night, and he told me he had been gambling; I asked him on Friday night after her (Mrs. Halsey's) disappearance, and on his return from East Albany, what surprise he had for her on Wednesday; he said it was to take her out, as I understood, to Morristown, in Jersey, to show her a house that was there; on the morning after her loss he came into my room and appeared to be in great trouble at her disappearance; I also know of him to be out frequently all night.

By the Foreman.—Q.—You say that he came home one night about twelve o'clock, and told you that he had been gambling? A.—No, Sir.

Foreman.—I understood you to say so.

Witness.—No, I said that he was out all night on the 28d, and that he told me he had been gambling.

Q.—How? A.—I lost $115 out of my pocket that night, and he being out all night, before I went to work to investigate about it, I went to his room and asked him where he had been, and he told me he had been gambling.

To a Juror.—*He told me the following morning* he had been gambling.

Q.—What were the reasons for doing so? A.—The reasons were that I had lost my pocket-book that night, containing $112 and notes.

Q.—You said that on Friday, on his return from Albany, you asked him what was the surprise that he said he had for your sister; when did he first tell you that he had any surprise for her? A.—I understood from my mother, or my sister, I think, or some one in the house.

Q.—When were you told that? A.—I must have been told that on that Friday or the Thursday.

Q.—*This* was the *Friday after your sister's* disappearance? A.—I am not positive whether it was the Thursday or Friday after; all I know of this is that I was told that, and that led me to ask of him that question.

Q.—About what date was it? A.—Well, it was the 1st, or 2d, or 3d.

Q.—When did you see your sister last in that house? A.—That morning.

Q.—What morning? A.—The Wednesday morning of her disappearance.

Q.—About what time? A.—She spoke to me that morning in the house; I cannot state the time.

Q.—Was it at the breakfast-table? A.—No, Sir; it was, I think, just before I went out.

Q.—After breakfast? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How late do you generally breakfast? A.—Generally about 8 o'clock.

Q.—How long do you remain in the house afterwards, before you go out? A.—Usually about fifteen minutes to half an hour; she spoke to me that morning, and if you like, I will tell you what she spoke to me about.

Q.—One moment, if you please; you have no recollection now, that you remained that day any later than any other? A.—No, Sir, I have no recollection now.

A Juror.—You were going to state what she spoke to you about?

Witness.—Yes, Sir; he owed me some money and she came to me and made the remark that her husband, Harry, was going down town that morning to get his money, which I understood to be his remittance.

Q.—*From England?* A.—I presume so, Sir; she said he was going to get his money, and that he would be in to see me at 2 o'clock, and would then pay me; and asked me if that would do; I told her "Yes;" but he did not come that day at all; I don't know whether it is worth mentioning, but I made application to him afterwards and he gave me his reasons for not giving it to me.

Q.—How did she appear that morning? A.—In her usual spirits.

Q.—Was she generally in good spirits? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And never seemed as if there was anything weighing on her mind? A.—No, Sir.

[Here Mr. Halsey, his counsel and his friends entered and took seats in the room.]

Q.—How long have you resided in the house with them? A.—I should judge since last November; I should say about that time; I might be a month wrong either way.

Q.—She generally, you say, has been in good spirits? A.—I might qualify that [the former answer] by saying that I also lived at a former period in the house.

Q.—Well, at all times? A.—Well, at all times she appeared to be in good spirits.

Q.—And to have nothing weighing on her mind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How did they [Mrs. H. and her husband] live together—agreeably and pleasantly? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—They appeared to be fond of each other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And she appeared fond of him, and he appeared fond of her? A.—Yes, Sir; she even expressed her attachment for him two nights before her disappearance.

Q.—Did he always treat her kindly? A.—Apparently so, Sir, to me.

Q.—And she never complained of any harsh treatment from him? A.—Not to me.

Q.—Did she to anybody else that you know of? A.—I heard that she did—that is, not particularly harsh treatment, but unkind treatment.

Q.—Do you know what the nature of that unkind treatment was? You say that you have heard from others that she complained of unkind treatment? Who did you hear that from? A.—I heard it from my mother and my sister, and I think I heard it from her servant.

Q.—How much of the time did you spend at home? At what time did you return in the evenings? A.—At about six o'clock, or from half-past six to seven—between six and seven.

Q.—On the Monday and Tuesday previous to her disappearance, did you see your sister in your house? A.—I think I did. I cannot swear positively. But I have every reason to believe I did, from the fact that she was over the same week I was aware of it. I hardly think she was away out that I was not aware of it, that is, in the evenings. I would say now, that I recollect, too, that on Monday and on Tuesday evenings I was out myself.

Q.—Therefore you cannot state as to her being at home? A.—No, Sir.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH AT THE WORK-HOUSE.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon Catharine Kane, an intemperate woman, recently admitted to the Workhouse, at her own request. When she came to the establishment she exhibited marks of having been engaged in a recent fight, but was not supposed to be seriously injured. She was soon after taken sick and died rather a short time. The post-mortem examination revealed the fact that death was caused by a tumor of the skull, which, with the consequent effusion of blood on the brain, was pronounced to be the cause of her death. When the injuries were received, and by whom, could not be ascertained. Verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was an Irish woman, 55 years of age.

THE DISTURBANCE AT HARLEM BRIDGE.—The excitement of Harlem Bridge, who was robbed by some women in a house in Gravesend-street a few days ago, in an affair mentioned editorially last week, is by no means allayed. Every day some new feature is developed, and last night a fresh crowd of curious persons assembled. There will be an extra detail of police to-morrow, when "Kossuth to Dublin" will be performed for the debut of Miss Coleen.

LARGE KESSEN'S DRAYAGE.—Two or three years ago, when the Broadway Theatre was in its prime, it became of jew pretty girls known as the Astoria Governesses, who did their duties in an extremely pleasant way, and were consequently decidedly popular with the young man who re- garded the establishment. Since then its la- dies have visited California and Australia, played star engagements, had a law-suit, whipped an editor, and made a row generally. Perhaps also they have made money! at all events, they return to us no longer stock actresses, but managers. It has been our pleasure to write of these talented ladies in terms of high commendation previous to their departure. We can surely do so now, when much experience has strengthened their native hold of art. We are not sure that they have greatly improved, but they are, at all events, more polished and elegant "possessors the world of locality, but is otherwise unchanged. Many attempts have been made to make it successful, but the public has remained Lafayette and more accessible places to see the play has been much better cast at other houses. Governorship was scarcely indicative, inasmuch as Governor Hunkerous character. Its revival by the ex- ladies' talent to advantage, and attract better audiences. Mr. Davenport's character of Rich- mond Hardy and indecorous.

DISTURBANCE ON BOARD THE GENERAL ADAR.—On Monday the assumed an attempted to be out- Adar. After both return from the last trip, they were anxious to go and have a spree, and spend their wages. Arriving at pay for the voyage, Captain Cousseur, fearing that they intended to desert, refused to let them go unless they would leave part of their money. They refused to do this, and some altercation to result as above. The latter refuse were called in, and carry-out of them- selves and put in irons. They are now quiet.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamship Moses Taylor, Captain Jurgenson MAYOR, will leave this port at 3 P. M. to-day, for Aspinwall, having a full load of passengers, who are bound to Montgomery.

THE CHARGES LIKE CAIN ABANDONED.—The remaining up in the Assman libel suit of Hinds- ley, Cousseur, which was to have taken place yesterday, for examination, was postponed by consent of both parties.

Assassination.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss COOKEE, the new prima donna, will appear to-night in Donizetti's opera of "Il Furioso."—the success of the season. It is stated definitely that the lady has recovered from her recent indispositions, and that there is no longer any necessity for a postponement. There will be an extra night to-morrow, when "Kossuth to Dublin" will be performed for the debut of Miss Coleen.

LARGE KESSEN'S DRAYAGE.—Two or three years ago, when the Broadway Theatre was in its prime, it became of jew pretty girls known as the Astoria Gov- ernesses, who did their duties in an extremely pleasant way, and were consequently decidedly popular with the young man who re- garded the establishment. Since then its la- dies have visited California and Australia, played star engagements, had a law-suit, whipped an editor, and made a row generally. Perhaps also they have made money! at all events, they return to us no longer stock actresses, but managers. It has been our pleasure to write of these talented ladies in terms of high commendation previous to their departure. We can surely do so now, when much experience has strengthened their native hold of art. We are not sure that they have greatly im- proved, but they are, at all events, more polished and elegant "possessors the world of locality, but is otherwise unchanged. Many attempts have been made to make it successful, but the public has remained Lafayette and more accessible places to see the play has been much better cast at other houses. Governorship was scarcely indicative, inasmuch as Governor Hunkerous character. Its revival by the ex- ladies' talent to advantage, and attract better audiences. Mr. Davenport's character of Rich- mond Hardy and indecorous.

DISTURBANCE ON BOARD THE GENERAL ADAR.—On Monday the assumed an attempted to be out- Adar. After both return from the last trip, they were anxious to go and have a spree, and spend their wages. Arriving at pay for the voyage, Captain Cousseur, fearing that they intended to desert, refused to let them go unless they would leave part of their money. They refused to do this, and some altercation to result as above. The latter refuse were called in, and carry-out of them- selves and put in irons. They are now quiet.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The United States mail steamship Moses Taylor, Captain Jurgenson MAYOR, will leave this port at 3 P. M. to-day, for Aspinwall, having a full load of passengers, who are bound to Montgomery.

THE CHARGES LIKE CAIN ABANDONED.—The remaining up in the Assman libel suit of Hinds- ley, Cousseur, which was to have taken place yesterday, for examination, was postponed by consent of both parties.

Eve Wew-Dork Times, Wednesday, June 8 1859.

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK BANKERS FOR THE PROTECTION OF COUNTERFEITS AND ALTERED BILLS, have resolved to pay the above reward for the detection and conviction of any person or persons engaged in passing counterfeit or altered bills of any bank in the city of New-York.

By order of the Association.

JAMES GALLATIN, President.

JOHN A. STEVENS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mutual Gas Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, on Monday, the 13th day of June, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN A. STEVENS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 171 Broadway, on Monday, June 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES MILLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 371 Broadway, on Monday, June 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES MILLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Manhattan Gas Light Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 371 Broadway, on Monday, June 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES MILLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 371 Broadway, on Monday, June 13, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th inst., inclusive.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES MILLER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Ocean Steam Navigation Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green.

By order of the Board.

GEORGE SLOCUM, President

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Return of the Freedmen—Mexican Affairs—Army Officers Visiting Europe—Judge Watrous—The Mail between New-York and New-Orleans, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 7.

The President and Secretaries Thompson and Floyd returned this morning, in improved condition.

A Cabinet meeting was called immediately, and the Mexican question was discussed. I learn that Mr. Buchanan considers this subject must lie over until the meeting of Congress, except so far as protection of private citizens requires action from him. At present he has no idea of calling an extra session.

Secretary Floyd granted leave of absence to-day to Gen. Wilmot W. Lomax, of the Mounted Rifles, to visit his seat of the European war. While the Government has determined to *order* no officer there, the War Department is disposed to grant leave of absence to all officers wishing to visit Europe at their individual expense, provided they can be conveniently spared from their commands at home.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has completed a supplemental list of lands—forty-six thousand acres—for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

The city election yesterday annihilated Know-Nothingism here, and vindicated the policy of Mayor Wallach. No riot or disorder of any kind occurred.

The State of Texas is preparing to prosecute before the next Congress charges against Judge Watrous. It now appears from Government records here that Judge Watrous was appointed to office by President Polk, through the influence of parties implicated in the Texas land frauds.

Q.

[Under the HEADING FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 7.

The representatives of several Southern Railroad Companies have again been in consultation with the proper officer of the Post-office Department, and left here to-day for Philadelphia, where they design, to-morrow, to meet the representatives of Railroad Companies whose lines extend from Washington to New-York.

Their business is to arrange the terms and schedules for carrying the mails between New-Orleans and New-York with certainty, and with an increase of speed. At present the failures are so frequent as to demand a new arrangement, such as is now proposed.

The mere declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States does not entitle the person making it to a passport, and of this fact a number of applicants have recently been informed.

It appears by the records of the Land-office that Arkansas has received 1,113,000 acres of public lands to aid in the construction of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. In that State, besides another heavy installment of swamp lands.

The President and Secretary Thompson have returned from their visit to North Carolina.

A gentleman just arrived here from Utah represents that the people are in an excited and turbulent condition, bordering on rebellion, and hence the proclamation of Governor Cumming, with a view to dispersing the various parties of Mormons assembled in a military capacity in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake. These parties, he says, are a portion of the militia called out by the Governor to resist the entrance of the Government troops during the session of the Court at Salt Lake City. The Mormons are being speedily augmented by the arrival of foreign converts. The civil law having failed to answer its purpose, it is the opinion of intelligent Gentiles in the Territory that peace can be preserved only by strong military rule, or bloodshed averted by favoring the removal of the Mormons beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal authority.

Another Horrible Poisoning Case.

A WOMAN MURDERED TO OBTAIN THE INSURANCE ON HER LIFE.

PORT JERVIS, Monday, N. Y., June 6.

The neighborhood of Montague, Sussex County, N. J., eight miles below this place, has been in the greatest state of excitement for the past few days at the sudden death of a woman named [illegible] under circumstances. The facts are these: [illegible] induced an ignorant man named [illegible] to insure his wife's life [illegible] for $1,000, as they would be confined in a short time, it was arranged to have her die at that time, and they two to divide the insurance money; but it so happened that she was confined when Dr. Wickham was absent, and another physician was called, who delivered her of her child, and both were doing as well as could be expected for about a week, when Dr. Wickham called to see her, and she not being quite as well that day the Doctor gave her something as medicine, and in twenty minutes she was a corpse. She was buried in due time, and nothing was thought of it till the [illegible] of the Insurance Company were excited by the anxiety of the parties to get the money, and they sent an agent to make inquiries and have the body disinterred, when upon examination a large amount of opiate was discovered in the stomach. The parties in the meantime had been arrested, and Cole confessed the whole, as above stated, as to the agreement between himself and Wickham, but before the proper evidence could be got here for the commitment of Wickham, the Justice, for some unaccountable reason, discharged him from custody, and he escaped.

Western Affairs.

THE COURT OF APPEALS AND THE DEATH OF NICHOLAS HILL.—ALBANY POLITICS.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 7.

The Court of Appeals commenced its session to-day; all the Judges being present. Immediately on the opening of the Court, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Esq., rose and addressed the Court in a touching and eloquent speech, conveying the formal intelligence of the death of NICHOLAS HILL. During Mr. REYNOLDS' remarks, which were unusually effective and affecting, the Judges and many members of the Bar were moved to tears. JUDGE EDMONDS, in a few appropriate remarks, presented the proceedings of the New-York Bar on the same subject. Judge JOHNSON made some brief remarks, warmly eulogizing the character of the deceased, and expressing in strong language the high respect of the Court for the personal character, the legal attainments, and the great ability of the late Mr. HILL. The following order was then made by the Court:

IN COURT OF APPEALS, Tuesday, June 7.

The death of the late NICHOLAS HILL having been formally announced to this Court by JOHN H. REYNOLDS, the Judges deem it proper to express their deep sympathy with the family of the lamented deceased, his associates at the Bar, and the public, in which he lived and labored, for the great loss all have sustained at this sudden and unexpected bereavement. They also express their high estimate of his great legal attainments, and his exemplary deportment in all the social relations.

They direct these expressions to be entered upon the records of the Court, and that a copy signed by all the Judges be sent to the family of the deceased.

The Bar was very fully attended during this proceeding. Governor MORGAN and the other State officers were present.

A meeting of the Republican General County Committee was held this morning, and WILLIAM G. WARD was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. Twenty-three members of the Committee out of forty were present. Mr. WARD was last Fall read out of the Republican Party by the old Regency Committee, for supporting Mr. CORNING for Congress against Mr. RANSOM.

The minority of the present Committee have nothing [illegible] for the ensuing year, and the result will [illegible]

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 7—P. M.

The Republican General Committee met this morning pursuant to the regular call of the governing officers of the last General Committee, except the members of that Committee. Twenty-eight delegates were present. CHARLES P. KIRKLAND was unanimously elected President. The delegates present all represented candidates of election. This is claimed to be the regular meeting of the Committee. Only twelve delegates were present at the morning meeting, who were admitted to have been regularly chosen.

Executions.

HAMILTON, C. W., Tuesday, June 7.

JOHN MITCHELL was hung at 7 o'clock this morning for the murder of his wife. Notwithstanding the early hour of his execution a vast number of spectators assembled. MITCHELL confessed the murder, but refused to disclose his previous history.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Tuesday, June 7.

The two negroes, MOORE and OVER, the murderers of the mail carrier, were hung at 9 o'clock this morning. They made a full confession of their guilt.

Fruit for Canada West.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, June 7.

Advices from Missouri, points of Canada West, state that a number of Canadians left Gasconade county [illegible] for Utah, gathering [illegible] and gar-

den vegetables. Wheat is unshipped, and it is thought the effect of the frost may be destructive to the fly, which was beginning to appear in those sections.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, Tuesday, June 7.

The New-Hampshire Legislature is now full of business. Important local matters have been introduced into the House, among which are bills to prohibit the Change of School-books in Schools oftener than once in five years; a bill to repeal the Hawkers' and Peddlers' act, and to refund all money paid under it by parties who have taken out licenses, and a bill to abolish all the Courts of Common Pleas and give their business to the Supreme Court.

The bill in relation to the change of school books has brought bitter cavils a delegation of publishers, and its passage will be warmly opposed.

The Senate resolved to adjourn finally on the 25th instant, but the House has not yet concurred.

The Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of the New-Hampshire Masons are holding their annual convocation in this city, and the old officers are reelected.

Pennsylvania Militia.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, June 7.

RUSSEL F. LORD, Jr., has been reelected Brigadier-General; and MILES L. TRACY, Colonel of the Second Brigade, Tenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 6.

U. S. M. Steamship Nashville, Capt. MURRAY, from New-York, arrived here at the wharf, at 4½ o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 7.

U. S. M. Steamship Florida, from New-York, arrived here at the wharf, at 9 o'clock this morning. All well.

The steamship *Montgomery*, of CROMWELL'S line, arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock this morning. All well.

UNION ASSOCIATION RACES.

ECLIPSE COURSE—SECOND DAY.

The Union Stakes, Four-Mile Heats, Won by Tar River.

An Extra Race, Mile Heats, Won by Agitator.

The great event of the June Meeting of the Union Jockey Club took place at Eclipse Course yesterday. The celebrated *Tar River*, the almost equally famous *Slasher*, and *Bill Dearing*, and *Eaglis*, a promising filly, not unknown to fame, contended for the Union Stakes in two four-mile heats, both of which were won, apparently without much difficulty, by *Tar River*. *Bill Dearing*, indeed, was almost beside him at the close of the first heat, and in the second, only a length and a half behind; but *Tar River* has made considerably better time in a four-mile race, and does not seem to have been urged to his greatest speed on this occasion. It was not necessary yesterday morning, to look for the flags that were flying upon the New-York, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas Hotels and Astor House all day, as it had been announced that they would be unless the race was postponed on account of unfavorable weather, to learn whether from any such cause the Club would fail to carry out the programme of the day. The weather gave early and abundant assurance that the race would take place, and there was everything to indicate that it would be a trial of speed well worth witnessing. The gathering at the Course was a great deal larger than that which assembled there on the occasion of the Handicap races, yet it was not nearly so large a one as usually attends the great trotting matches. Why a trotting match should elicit more interest than a race like that which took place yesterday is a question for the debating societies. The spectators yesterday were generally more respectable than we have seen at race courses previous to the present meeting of the Union Jockey Club; there were more ladies there than common, and less common ones than are usually met with at such places. It was a very orderly assemblage, and Sheriff CRANE and his two deputies and the twenty of the *posse comitatus* specially sworn to duty for this occasion, had not very arduous duties to perform; we did not hear that a single individual was taken to Hempstead. The track was in good condition. The decisions of the Judges, whose names we have already published, appeared to meet with the approval of every body, for aught we have learned to the contrary. Mr. JAMES BOWEN, the Clerk of the Course, faithfully chronicled the result of each heat on a large blackboard, in large characters of chalk; the horses were to all appearance well prepared for the task they were to perform; a fresh breeze was blowing, and it was just cool enough for a race. Everything seemed to have been arranged beforehand, with this race in view.

Before the great contest, an extra race for $200 mile heats, best two in three, took place between *Agitator*, *Glencova* and *Daphne*, three horses of renown. This race was projected in the morning, and there was but *little betting in favor of either of the* competitors; all who were desirous of staking their money backed one or other of the horses in the four mile race. *Glencova* seemed to have as many friends as either of the others, but *Agitator* won the race in two straight heats—time 1:50¼ and 1:51½. *Glencova* came in second best:

RECAPITULATION.

T. WORRELL, b. g. *Agitator*, by *Childe Harold* out of *Emily Thomas*	1 1
CALVIN GREEN, ch. f. *Glencova*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by imp. *Envoy*	2 2
A. H. BIXBY, b. m. *Daphne*, by imp. *Glencoe* out of *Priam* mare, 5 years	3 3

Time: 1:50¼; 1:51½.

Before this race began, and while it was in progress, the betting on the great race was going forward briskly. In the following pools the supporters of the various horses manifested the degree of their confidence in them thus:

FIRST POOL—$300.		FIFTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$175	Tar River	$200
Bill Dearing	130	Bill Dearing	260
Slasher	75	Slasher	120
Eaglis	40	Eaglis	60
SECOND POOL—$600.		SIXTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$295	Bill Dearing	$230
Bill Dearing	210	Tar River	200
Slasher	85	Slasher	190
Eaglis	45	Eaglis	40
THIRD POOL—$500.		SEVENTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$220	Tar River	$270
Bill Dearing	210	Bill Dearing	160
Slasher	60	Slasher	150
Eaglis	40	Eaglis	25
FOURTH POOL—$500.		EIGHTH POOL—$500.	
Tar River	$270	Tar River	$200
Bill Dearing	235	Bill Dearing	130
Slasher	100	Slasher	140
Eaglis	35	Eaglis	30

Tar River, it will be seen, was the favorite at the start, and *Bill Dearing* was well supported.

It was a little after 3 o'clock when the horses were brought up for the start. At the tap of the drum they dashed away from the Judges' stand, *Tar River* on the inside. At the quarter-pole *Tar River* and *Eaglis* were side by side, and *Slasher* and *Dearing* were together just behind them. Before reaching the half-mile pole *Tar River* placed himself a little ahead of *Eaglis*, and *Slasher* fell behind *Dearing*. Occupying the same relative positions they passed the Judges' stand, and throughout the whole of the second mile neither gained or lost much; at the end of the second mile *Tar River* was a length in advance of *Eaglis*. Before reaching the first quarter again *Tar River* increased the gap between himself and *Eaglis* slightly and *Slasher* was far behind all the others. When they passed the half-mile pole *Eaglis* and *Bill Dearing* were side by side two lengths behind *Tar River*, and *Slasher* was rapidly overtaking them. On the home stretch *Tar River* was a length ahead, and thus commenced the fourth mile. *Slasher* was now neck and neck with *Eaglis*, *Bill Dearing* a length or two behind. At the quarter pole *Eaglis* still maintained her position *Bill Dearing* was beside her, and *Slasher* was again behind them; *Tar River* retained his advantage. In the last half of the last mile *Bill Dearing*, who, at the half-mile pole, was three lengths behind *Tar River* put forth his best endeavors, but *Tar River* reached the Judge's stand a length ahead of him. *Eaglis* was several lengths behind and *Slasher* far behind her. Thus *Tar River* gained the first heat in 7:34. The first mile was accomplished in 2 minutes, the second in 2 minutes the third in 2:01 and the fourth in 1:53¼. The backers of *Tar River* were, of course, elated by his success in this heat, and greeted it with loud shouts. They offered $100 to $50 that he would win the race. They found plenty of takers. One bet of $300 to $60 on *Tar River* was made. The friends of *Bill Dearing* seemed confident that he would win yet, and some said *Slasher* would be the victor. Thirty-five minutes was the interval between the heats.

The bell tolled and the horses were led to the starting place. At the word away they flew, *Slasher* and *Eaglis* leading, and *Tar River* and *Bill Dearing* just behind them. At the quarter pole they occupied the same positions except that *Slasher* was two lengths ahead of *Eaglis*. Thus they continued till, on the home stretch, *Eaglis* was almost side by side with *Slasher*. On the next quarter *Tar River* passed *Eaglis* and placed himself almost side by side with *Slasher*; *Bill Dearing* took up a position just behind, and *Eaglis* lost ground rapidly. At the half-mile pole the latter was far in the rear. When the horses passed the Judges' stand, *Tar River* was half a length ahead; *Slasher* came next; *Bill Dearing* was right behind them, and *Eaglis* was still far in the rear. At the quarter pole, *Bill Dearing* overtook *Tar River*, and *Slasher* fell behind half a dozen lengths. *Tar River* held his own, and passed the stand again a length ahead of *Bill Dearing*; *Slasher* was seven or eight lengths behind, and *Eaglis* far behind him. At the quarter pole *Tar River* was two lengths ahead of *Bill Dearing*, and at the half-mile pole *Eaglis* was nearly a quarter of a mile behind him. On the home stretch, *Bill Dearing* again struggled to overtake *Tar River*, but the latter reached the stand full a length and a half ahead of him, and *Tar River* was declared the winner of the heat and of the race. The last heat was run in 7:43½. The first mile was accomplished in 1:55½; the second in 1:52½; the third in 1:55, and the fourth in 1:50½. *Slasher* and *Eaglis* were distanced.

RECAPITULATION.

The Union Stakes, four-mile heats, by subscription of $200 each, half forfeit, with $2,000 added by the Association—	
1.—*O. P. HAZE* names br. h. *Tar River*, by *Nicholas*, dam by *Oyster*, 6 years, 121 lbs. Red and white stripe jacket, and same cap	1 1
2.—*F. & W. DOSWELL* name b. h. *Slasher*, by *Childe Harold*, out of *Sarah Washington* 5 yrs., 114 lbs. Blue body, yellow sleeves and blue cap	Dist.
3.—*D. BACON* names ch. h. *Bill Dearing*, by imp. *Albion*, out of *Ann Chase*, by imp. *Leviathan*, 5 years, 114 lbs. Maseenne blue jacket, and scarlet cap	2 2
4.—*D. MCDANIEL* names b. h. *Don Juan*, by imp. *Glencoe*, out of *Darkness*, by *Wagner*, 6 years, 120 lbs. Red and white stripe jacket, and white cap	Withdrawn.
5.—*CALVIN GREEN* names br. f. *Eaglis*, by imp. *Glencoe*, dam by *Grey Eagle*, 4 years (3 lbs allowed, 101 lbs.) Scarlet jacket and blue cap	Dist.

TIME, 7:34½ and 7:43½.

The result did not disappoint the majority. As soon as it was announced, the exodus from the course commenced. The roads were exceedingly dusty, and the return was a very disagreeable one. The races were over before 4½ o'clock.

To-morrow will be the great three-mile day on Eclipse Course, and the last of the meeting. Then, also, the race for the colt stakes and the handicap for beaten horses will take place. In the three-mile heats, *Tar River* and *Slasher* will be contestants for a purse of $1,000.

[Advertisement.]

USE MEDICINE WHICH CANNOT INJURE.—When pain of inflammation is present, and BRANDRETH'S Pills are used, they at once seize upon the humors which are the occasion of the pain and inflammation, and remove them from the body. This quality of alone seizing hold and causing the expulsion of depraved humors, is possessed by no other medicine. For BRANDRETH'S Pills operate solely upon those impurities which surround and affect the tissues and organs affected by disease. By natural affinity, they seize these humors, because their life is below that of the surrounding parts, and expel them from the body. Young people cannot, but middle-aged and old people can, in a measure appreciate that medicine which, being used in sickness, acts only upon the cause of disease, and which has no power except upon those humors whose presence produces every pain, and whose removal removes every disease. Whatever organ is affected, there these wonderful pills penetrate, and remove impurities from; thus preventing settling of the humors, because they are removed from the body. In rheumatism, fevers, pleurisies, pains in the side, dyspepsia, headaches, costiveness, asthma, colds, coughs, sore throats, piles, ulcers, boils, they give immediate relief; and taken early, prevent organic disease. Maladies, pronounced beyond human skill, have yielded to their influence, and millions of human lives have been saved by their timely use. Oh! how important in sickness to use that medicine which only extinguishes the disease, and leaves no evil effect behind. Sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD FOR GENERAL PERUSAL!

* * * * * * *

The DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY (No. 256 Broadway) invite the attention of the public to their superior stock of clothing for men, women and children, all of which is adapted to ordinary wear, and yet is so fashioned that it can be converted, in the twinkling of an eye, into the means of saving the most helpless and inexperienced person, whether *old or young, from* drowning. The Company have a magnificent and comprehensive stock of life-saving garments at the salesroom, including waists and sacks for ladies, jackets for children, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of yachting *jackets, bathing vests, and similar articles.* It need only to inspect this grand invention to become convinced of its infallibility and economy. Goods are made up to order at the shortest notice.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES,
Photographic
Establishments,
Corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., New-York, and
No. 359 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY,
UNDERGARMENTS,
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
The cheapest and best goods and the largest assortment, at
HASKIN'S,
No. 96 Bowery,
and No. 697 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Make up your bed early in the morning; sew buttons on your husband's shirts; do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a *smile of good temper in your face*; carefully root out all angry feelings; persuade your husbands to buy their hats and caps of KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The family destitute of this preparation is literally without the only safe and certain means of curing those eruptions, ulcers, swellings, and painful nervous complaints so common to us all. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LITTLE CORDELIA'S BENEFIT.—The performances this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum is for the benefit of Little Cordelia Howard. The stirring drama of "Dred" is to be performed on both occasions, and she enacts *Tom Tit*, and gives us a song. Here is a treat, indeed.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 7.

$4,000 United St. 5s,'74	104	12 Metropolitan Bank	111¾
10,000 Virginia 6s	86	10 Import & Trad. Bk	113½
2,000 do	c 96¾	9 Michigan Cen. R.	41¾
3,000 do	c 97	200 Reading Railroad	c 86½
3,000 N. O. State 6s	97½	200 do	b60 86½
5,000 Mo. State 6s	85	100 do	86
26,000 do	84½	60 Mich Cen. R	40
10,000 do	s10 84	50 do	41¾
10,000 do	b30 aft 10 84	56 do	41¾
5,000 Tennessee 6s	90	250 Mich. S. & N. I. R. S.	90½
4,000 Erie R. 2d M. bds	71½	100 do	s15 90½
1,000 Erie R. bds '75	89	100 do	90½
1,000 do	21	50 do	c3 90½
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds	80	60 Panama Railroad	119
15,000 Terre H. & A. 2d M	41	6 do	119¼
100 Union Bank	s30 98	50 do	b30 119
9 Bk. of Commerce	120	50 do	s60 118
150 Canton Co	b30 19	50 do	c 118½
50 Comb. Coal. Pref	18½	85 do	c30 117½
100 do	18	50 do	s30 117½
50 Pacific M. Co.	b60 70	5 Cleve., Col. & C. R.	96½
100 do	69¾	85 Gal. & Chicago R.	64
110 do	69½	50 do	63¾
800 N. Y. Cen. Rail'd	c 72½	100 do	63¾
450 do	s3 72½	250 do	s60 63
400 do	s4 72½	150 do	s30 63½
100 do	s10 72½	100 do	s60 63¾
15 do	72½	50 do	b60 64
100 do	s10 72¾	50 Cleve. & Tol. R.	85¾
300 do	c 72¾	50 Chi. & Rock I. R.	89¾
175 do	72¾	100 do	c96 89¾
100 do	c 72¾	50 do	s30 89¾
50 do	b60 71	150 do	s30 89
100 do	s30 71¾	50 do	s30 88

RECORD BOARD.

$7,000 Missouri St. 6s	84	100 Cleve. & Toledo R.	89¾
4,000 Virginia 6s	97	150 Chi. & Rk. I. R.	89¾
100 Union Bank	98	100 W. S. & N. In. G. R.	89¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	69¾	200 do	89½
50 do	b60 70	200 do	89¾
150 N. Y. Cent. R.	72½	400 do	89¾
200 do	72¾	200 do	b3 90
100 Erie Railroad	85¾	52 Panama Railroad	118¾
150 Harlem Railroad	10	50 Galena & Chic. R.	63¾
200 Harlem R. Pref	50	50 do	63¾
1,000 Reading Railroad	86¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1,000 Tennessee 6s	90	10 Bank of North Am.	111¾
1,000 Cle. & Tol. R. 7s	61	40 Bk. of the Com'wlth.	98½
2,000 Wis. Cen. R. 8s	5	50 Col. M. Ins. Co	111½
2,000 Ill. R. 7 p c 1st Mt.	92¾	30 do	111¾
100 Lafayette Ins. Co.	110	10 G. W. Fire Ins. Co.	119¾
3 Lamar Fire Ins. Co.	111½	10 Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.	112¾
8 Beekman F. Ins. Co.	109	13 do	113¾
10 Nassau F. Ins. Co.	146¾	10 Market Fire In. Co.	120
50 F. C. W. I. Co.	94½	20 New W. F. Ins. Co.	106¾
10 Grocers' F. Ins. Co.	106¾	25 Adriatic F. Ins. Co.	85
5 Peoples' Bank	110	20 Lenox F. Ins. Co.	89
5 Shoe & Leath. B'k.	119¾	5 Pac. M. S. Co.	69
20 C. M. I. Co.	112¾ @ 113¾	50 Knick. Stage Co.	91
5 Mer. M. Ins. Co.	115	5 W., F. & Co.'s Ex.	90
10 Hanover Bank	91¾	25 Am. Express Co.	95

TUESDAY, June 7—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges for the steamer *Asia*, sailing to-morrow, closed, after a fair amount of business, at 110@110¼ at 60 days on London, and 110¾ less a sixteenth at sight. On Paris the sight rate was also reduced to 5.09¼ net, and 5.11¾ @5.12½ at 60 days. The export demand for Gold is further reduced from the movement of last week, and for this packet will scarcely exceed one-half the *Persia's* shipment two weeks ago. As there is only one more opportunity on Saturday, and that the German steamer for Bremen, touching at Southampton, the bulk of this week's export will go by the *Asia*. The Bank Statement offered satisfaction on the Street, and is not without its influence in steadying the market for money, which we report quiet, though as the full advance made in rates last week. Demand loans are generally placed at 6 ℘ cent., and mercantile bills within 90 days' date, at 7 ℘ cent. The exception to the former at 5 ℘ cent. is in favor of United States Stocks and Treasury Bills, and the exception in the latter at 6@6½ ℘ cent., is in favor of a few select acceptances having from 30 to 60 days to run. The financial letters from England by the *City of Washington* speak of increasing ease in the London Discount market and more firmness in the Funds. The very latest by telegraph for Consols is 92¾@92¾ ℘ cent. Some bills, drawn by one of the new banking concerns at Havana *on London had been refused acceptance for* want of remittances, but with the request to present again after the next mail. We understand, also, that some bills made from the same quarter on Messrs. HARMONY NEPHEWS, of this City, are *refused* acceptance here for want of due provision. The operation, however, we are given to understand, *is not connected with the* sugar trade of the Island.

The *Commercial* of this afternoon reports as follows:

"On the 1st of December last a party dealing at the *Union Bank, from a variety of circumstances*, succeeded in ascertaining, exceeded in obtaining the confidence of Mr. DIMMIE, the (then) President, to as great as that of the first teller.

Having to pay call loans, which are paid to the President, he succeeded in doing so by a check on the Union Bank for seventy thousand dollars. He then proceeded to the first teller's desk and presented for certification his check for about ninety thousand dollars.

The first intimation the Cashier, now President, had of these over drafts, was a note from the party expressing his inability to make good his account. Mr. DIMMIE was then induced to make the account good by a forced loan, receiving such securities as he could obtain, which securities, although such as a Bank would not readily take for their money, the Board of Directors regard as of some considerable value and that will ultimately reduce the loss of the Bank very much."

The Stock Exchange was again very dull to-day. The extent of business is moderate on nearly every part of the Board list, and prices for the Railways at the early session, fell off ¼@½ ℘ cent. on New-York Central, and the same on Galena and Rock Island. The difference was ¼@½ ℘ cent. against Pacific Mail, Michigan Southern Guaranteed, and Reading, as compared with yesterday, and the latter fell after the adjournment to 37 ℘ cent. Panama was firm on the cash stock, but lower on sellers' options. Delaware and Hudson improved on the dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., and is held for 9½ ex-dividend. The City Bank shares are weaker on Union shares, owing to the bad debt or fraud put upon the concern some months ago to the amount of $160,000, and now first made public. Bank of Commerce shares improved to par. The State and United States Stocks were firmer for the New Fives of 1874, and for Virginias and Tennessees, and steady for Missouris. Illinois Central Bonds again sold at 80. In other Railway Bonds there was not much done.

At the afternoon Board Stocks were generally heavy at the opening of business. Reading, on Philadelphia advices, fell to 35½ ℘ cent., at which there were buyers. Virginias again brought 97 ℘ cent. For Missouris, 84 ℘ cent. was accepted; New-York Central, 72¾ ℘ cent., sales for delivery to-morrow; Michigan Guaranteed *fell below 30* ℘ cent., and Panama was ½@¾ ℘ cent. lower on the cash stock. The market left off dull.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $157,793, including $68,000 from Customs; paid out $257,035; balance, this afternoon, $3,927,048.

We understand that the Share engagements for the *Africa*, for Liverpool to-morrow, entered at the clerk's office, amount to about $1,250,000.

MESSRS. CAMMANN & CO., in their semi-monthly circular for the week, refer to the move-ments in specie thus:

"The unprecedented imports of specie during the past month, and the fluctuations in prices, except in some descriptions of Railroad Securities, unimportant. The main causes of the extraordinary dullness which now forms the leading feature of the market are the uncertainty as to the extent and duration of the war in Europe, and the prevailing apprehension of an unfavorable change in the money market. As yet, however—although the shipments of specie during the fortnight have been unprecedentedly large, and have led to a considerable reduction in bank loans—the supply on first-class securities continues in excess of the demand, and the only apparent changes are a slight advance in the rates of interest and a greater degree of discrimination on the part of lenders. Railroad Shares and Bonds are generally neglected, the unfavorable character of the traffic returns, and the continuance of the competition between the leading lines counteracting, for the moment, the encouraging prospects for the crops in the Northern and Western States, which, if realized, will probably lead to largely increased earnings. There is also a very limited demand for investment stocks. Considerable amounts of securities have been returned from Europe, which, in the present state of the market, are difficult of sale except at a concession in prices. In State Stocks there has been a moderate business. As compared with our last quotations the most important changes are an advance of 1 ℘ cent. in Californias, and a decline of 1 ℘ cent. in Louisianas, the market closing generally heavy. United States loans are also rather heavy, 6s, 1862, having been sold at 100¾, 5s, 1865, at 102, and 1874 coupon bonds at 104@103¾@104, and inscribed certificates at 105. Railroad Bonds are very dull. The sales during the fortnight have been small, and prices are generally lower. In Erie Mortgage Bonds there is a decline of 4 to 6 ℘ cent. in consequence of the indefinite postponement of the payment of the coupons due 1st April, and 1st inst., on the Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Bonds. First Mortgage Bonds have been sold at 85; Second Mortgage, at 71¾@71½, Third Mortgage, at 60@58, and Fourth Mortgage, at 42¾@36; in the Unsecured Bonds there have been no transactions, except a small sale of 1875's, at 21. Of New-York Central 6's there have been sales at 90@89¾, and of 7's, 1864, at 101¾@102. Michigan Central Sinking Fund, at 89@88½; Hudson River, First Mortgage, at 105@104; Second Mortgage, at 96¾@96½, and Third Mortgage, at 71¾@72; Harlem, First Mortgage, at 89¾@89, and Third Mortgage, at 75; Northern Indiana, First Mortgage, at 80, and Michigan Southern, Second Mortgage, at 56@58; Toledo, Wabash and Western, First Mortgage, at 70@70½, and Second Mortgage, at 40½; Terre Haute and Alton, First Mortgage, at 70, and Second Mortgage, at 42¾; Galena and Chicago, First Mortgage, at 91, and Second Mortgage at 81¾@82; New Jersey Central, First Mortgage, at 100, and Second Mortgage at 98; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, First Mortgage, at 86½. Illinois Central Bonds are firm. Constructions have sold at 79@80, and Freelands at 92@95, an advance in latter of 2 ℘ cent. upon our last quotations. In Railroad shares the principal changes are a decline of 1 ℘ cent. in Erie; 6¾ in Reading; 2 in Cleveland and Toledo; 2¾ in Chicago and Rock Island, and 2 in Michigan Southern Guaranteed; and an advance of ¼ in New-York Central; ¼ in Galena and Chicago; 2½ in Illinois Central, and 1 in Panama. The business of the fortnight has been very small.

An error occurred in the statement of the Weekly Averages of the New-York City Banks, published this morning, in crediting the People's Bank with only $27,364 in Specie, instead of $127,364, the latter being the correct amount.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 31.

The following are the footings from the Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$25,021,700
Loans and Discounts	57,430,700
Specie	6,625,400
Amount due from other Banks	7,441,600
Amount due to other Banks	6,716,600
Circulation	7,206,600

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 7.

Reading Scrip, Permanent, 35¼@35½; Reading Railroad, 35¼@35½; Morris Canal, 23½; Long Island Railroad, 20½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59¾.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 7, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 44 bbls. Ashes, 1,400 bbls. Flour, 169 bbls. Corn Meal, 240 bushels Wheat, 11,456 bushels Oats, 662 pkgs. Provisions.

ASHES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in limited demand, to-day, at unchanged prices; sales have been confined to 600 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.; 200 bags Maracaibo at 11¾@11¾c.; 60 bags Gonaives and 600 bags St. Domingo, the latter for export, on private terms; and 150 bags St. Domingo, part at $9 65¾ ℘ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request at former prices, with sales reported of 3,000 bales, including Upland at 10¾c.; 50 New-Orleans at 11½c., and other grades at proportionate rates. ℘ lb.

FISH—Transactions have been quite moderate; prices have not varied materially.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market exhibits no material change to-day, for the primal kinds of State and Western Flour. The demand is moderate, mainly for such lots as the regular trade immediately

[illegible]

State	
Indiana and Michigan	
Ohio, nearly	

[illegible] Sales have been reported, to-day, at $4 60@4 67 75 for mixed brands, and $4 60@4 [illegible] low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Flour is quiet at $4 62@4 75 for fine and superfine ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $4 20@4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50@4 55 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, 3,746 boxes Messina and Palermo Oranges at $1 05@4; and 1,325 boxes Lemons at $2 10@$3 20 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat continues inactive, the firmness with which desirable lots are held having the effect of checking the demand; prices are, for the most part, nominal; sales have been reported of only 7,000 bushels, including ordinary white Western on terms not ascertained; fair red Western (Winter) at $1 75; poor Milwaukee Club at $1 20; choice white Kentucky at $2; and white Southern at $1 55 ℘ bushel. Corn is dull, though not quotably lower; sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels, in lots, at 56@57c. for good to very choice yellow Southern; 55c. for fair to good white Southern; 50c.@52c. for poor to good yellow Jersey and Northern; and 48c. for fair mixed Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet, yet quoted steady at 97c.@$1; chiefly within the range, ℘ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal, at 65½c.@75c. ℘ bushel. Oats are quiet at drooping prices; Canada